FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PLO, KHOMEYNI RELATIONS REPORTEDLY 'VERY STRONG'

LD010958 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--AL-ANBA' said here today that Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), intends to visit Iran in the event that Ayatollah Khomeyni, the opposition religious leader, assumes power there.

It quoted informed sources in Paris as saying that the question of the visit was raised during contacts that took place between the Palestinian resistance and Ayatollah Khomeyni during the last few weeks.

The sources said that the resistance received a pledge from the religious leader concerning the opening of a PLO office in Tehran that would enjoy all embassy privileges.

Quoting informed Palestinian sources, the paper described relations between the Palestinian resistance and the Iranian opposition as "very strong" and said that the Palestinian resistance had greatly helped Khomeyni in a number of areas and that it was premature to disclose this aspect of relations between the two sides.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH FATAH CADRES, EXPLAINS SITUATION

JN311546 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1515 GMT 31 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander of the Palestinian revolution forces, today met with cadres of the Fatah national liberation movement.

Brother Abu 'Ammar briefed the cadres on recent developments on the Palestinian and Arab levels. He also explained the results of the 14th session of the Palestine National Council held recently in Damascus. Brother Abu 'Ammar underlined the current imperialist-Zionist plots launched on the Palestinian people and their Palestinian revolution.

VOP HAILS SOLIDARITY BETWEEN PALESTINIANS, IRANIANS

JN272059 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1740 GMT 27 Jan 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] Lebanese papers today published the text of a telephone conversation which an Iranian struggler had with the headquarters of Ayatollah Khomeyni in Paris. The conversation includes a message for brother Abu 'Ammar, the commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces.

The message says: As strugglers in the ranks of the Iranian people, some of us have lived with you in the Fatah camps. We have witnessed the struggle of life or death against the racist Zionist enemy. We know how much your people have suffered from the shah's cooperation with Zionism. However, we would like to assure you that this is over now for good.

These are sincere words with deep meaning and far-reaching repercussions. In short, they eloquently record an honorable reality: the reality of militant solidarity and cohesion between the Palestinian people and their brothers the Iranian people, between Fatah--the mother of Palestinian strugglers and the greater sister of strugglers throughout the world--and the heroic Iranian people's movement under the leadership of its great leader Ayatollah Khomeyni as well as the Iranian united National Front.

Indeed, Iranian brothers have lived among us. They lived in our camps. We shared bread with them as well as ammunition. They also fought and fell honorably on our side. As we were fighting together in the Palestinian trench we looked to the day when the heroic Iranian people would get rid of the shah's dictatorship and join the convoys marching on the holiest of places--the land of Palestine.

The message of the Iranian struggler to brother leader Abu 'Ammar expresses the true Iranian sentiment which, like the Palestinian sentiment, is pure and full of love and pride. This Iranian sentiment is coupled with an aspiration for a brighter future unblemished by the black past which the shah has imposed on the Iranian people by his suspicious alliance with Zionism, the enemy of the Iranian and Palestinian peoples, an alliance of which the Iranians were always ashamed. They fought this alliance and replaced it with a natural alliance with the fraternal Palestinian people and their sacred cause. The message of the Iranian struggler to brother Abu 'Ammar says: We assure you that the Iranian-Zionist alliance is finished, that the correct alliance between the Iranian and Palestinian peoples has entered a new phase and that it must consolidate and deepen to reach the level of the firm cohesion which brought the two peoples together in the most sordid hours, of preparing to fight in the Fatah camps while Zionist planes circled overhead. These are the noblest hours in which the real alliance is being born. Through the inspiration of these hours this alliance will develop and grow to become the strongest and noblest alliance. Every Palestinian considers the triumph of the Iranian revolution as a personal triumph as well as a triumph for his principles and cause, just as every Iranian struggler will consider the triumph of the Palestinian revolution as a holy mission.

Greetings to the great Iranian people and to its great leader Ayatollah Khomeyni. Greetings to all honorable Iranian strugglers. Greetings to the great militant solidarity between the Palestinian and Iranian peoples. It is a revolution until victory.

AS-SA'IQAH FORCES LAUD PALESTINIAN COUNCIL

JN311434 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1220 GMT 31 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 31 January--The General Command of the Vanguards of the Popular Liberation War--As-Sa'iqah Forces--last night issued a political statement praising the appropriate atmosphere which prevailed during the discussions of the 14th session of the Palestine National Council [PNC]. The statement underlined the important results reached by the council denouncing the capitulatory scheme of the American-As-Sadat-Zionist settlement. The statement also noted the PLO's keeness to adhere to the resolutions of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and to further support the Syrian-Iraqi National Charter for Joint Action. As-Sa'iqah Forces urged all sides to resume the democratic dialog and to further strengthen the struggling relations between all the resistance factions in order to reach the aspired program of national unity.

As-Sa'iqah Forces also expressed high appreciation for the steadfastness of the Palestinian Arab people inside the occupied territories, a people which have firmly stood in the face of occupation and openly expressed their political stand opposing the autonomy plan and reconfirming their adherence to the armed struggle and to further escalating their fighting operations against the enemy. Concluding, the statement expressed hope that the current unity steps between Syria and Iraq would eventually lead to the declaration of comprehensive unity between the two fraternal countries.

KUWAIT

KUWAIT REPORTEDLY QUERIES AUSTRIA ON ISRAELI KFIR PROJECT

LD010944 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--A local paper said today that Kuwait has requested clarifications from Austria with regard to its intention to cooperate with Israel in manufacturing and developing the Israeli Kfir aircraft.

The weekly AL-HADAF said that the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry has asked the Austrian Government for an explanation about this stand and expressed its concern and displeasure over the decision of the Austrian Government, which has close relations with the Arab world.

It added that the Foreign Ministry has informed the Austrian Government that it considers Austria's actions as "a radical change in the semineutral policy" that Austria has pursued in the past.

It said that Arab contacts are now being made for the purpose of adopting a united stand toward the Austrian Government in the event that it persists in signing this agreement with Israel.

The Austrian ambassador in Beirut has arrived in Kuwait and has conferred with the deputy prime minister and with Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah. He is scheduled to meet other officials to explain his country's stand on this question.

SOVIET OFFICIAL GRINEVKSIY DEPARTS 31 JAN

LD311443 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Oleg Alekseyevich Grinevskiy, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, left Kuwait today after an official visit. Alekseyevich had talks with Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah and Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Rashid ar-Rashid and acquainted them with his country's posture regarding current developments in the region. Alekseyevich informed Kuwaiti officials that his country would not interfere in the internal affairs of any state, and the Kuwaiti officials stressed to him that the region must remain outside international conflicts.

QATAR

PETROLEUM MINISTER INTERVIEWED BY KUWAITI MAGAZINE

NC010909 Doha QNA in Arabic 0755 GMT 1 Feb 79 NC

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 1 February--Qatari Finance and Oil Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani has stated that the main object of the gradual increase in the price of oil is to give the industrial states an opportunity to correct the prices of some of their products and to attempt to halt inflation. He emphasized that Qatar cannot compensate for the shortage of Iranian oil in the world market because Qatar's production is limited and its fields are producing all they can.

The minister also stressed that the dollar remains the best currency but that abandoning it is not impossible. He further stated that the oil surpluses have corroded and that the best way to deal with this issue is to reopen the North-South dialog.

These remarks were made in an interview which Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani granted the Kuwaiti national magazine AL-WATANIYAH, published by the Kuwaiti National Petroleum Company.

SAUDI ARABIA

KHOMEYNI'S POSITION TENUOUS DUE TO COMMUNIST, SHI'ITE STRUGGLE

LD311719 Jiddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 27 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[Untitled editorial]

[Excerpts] The situation in Iran has deteriorated since the shah's departure. The shah's presence was the reason for the political disturbances and popular unrest that has been going on for 18 months. Therefore, the new Iranian administration under Shahpur Bakhtiar imagined that the temporary absence of the head of state would result in sufficient security and stability in the country to make it possible to achieve political and economic balance as a result of which Iran could resume playing its role within the world community.

But the alliance between religious extremists supporting Khomeyni and members of the communist Tudeh Party has continued to affect the political situation even after the shah's departure. The Shi'ites want power exclusively for themselves and thus want to ignore the communist elements that overtly and covertly supported their political action before and during the open struggle against the legitimate authority.

But the communist leaders have rejected the Shi'ites' attempts to exclude them from power and have demanded participation. This has led to conflict between the Shi'ites and the communists that has brought the country to the brink of civil war. This has forced the Shi'ite leaders, on Khomeyni's instructions, to ally once again with the communists in order to resist political and military countermeasures by the government and army against the extremist political and economic policies advocated by the men of religion and the communists.

This religious extremism, combined with communist extremism, has led to the emergence of popular and religious elements opposing the ideologies represented by Khomeyni and his clique inside Iran.

Khomeyni has been advocating these subversive ideologies since he launched his anti-shah movement from Paris. The fact that these ideologies are wrong and involved with communism is evident in the presence of Cubans among his guards throughout his struggle. He has personally chosen them, thus showing his trust in communists.

Therefore, the masses that went out into the streets of the Iranian capital have not necessarily done so to welcome the religious leaders. In fact many of them went out in order to prevent his return to the country or to demand that his presence in the country be subject to the legitimacy represented in the absent shah. This demand is supported by the army, which is preparing itself for Khomeyni's return to Tehran.

FINANCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR BONN TALKS

LD311426 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1012 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad Aba al-Khayl left Riyadh at noon today for Bonn for a 3-day visit. He will lead the Saudi side at the third meeting of the Saudi-German Joint Committee, due to begin a 3-day session in Bonn today.

UAE

MINISTER RECEIVES EGYPTIAN, SOMALI AMBASSADORS

JN311757 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1730 GMT 31 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 31 January--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah an-Nu'aymi today received Egyptian Ambassador to the UAE Salah 'Izzat. During the meeting, the ambassador acquainted the minister with the outcome of the talks U.S. roving Ambassador Alfred Atherton had with Egyptian officials. They also discussed the developments in the Middle East situation and relations between the two countries.

The minister of state for foreign affairs also received Somali Ambassador to the UAE Abdi Nur Ali Yusuf. During the meeting, the ambassador briefed the minister on the preparations his country is making to host the Arab League Council's meeting scheduled to be held in Somalia in March. It is worth mentioning that the UAE had welcomed the convocation of the council's meeting in Somalia.

They also discussed the current Arab situation and exchanged views on the situation in the Horn of Africa and ways to develop the relations between the two countries.

YEMEN--PDRY

ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL ACCORD SIGNED WITH USSR

LD311927 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD/EA

[Summary] Installations Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas and the visiting deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Vladimir Mordvinov, today signed a protocol on economic and technical cooperation between the PDRY and the USSR. The protocol signing follows a session in Aden of the Joint Soviet-Yemeni Economic Committee.

Under the protocol, the USSR will grant the PDRY an additional loan of R24 million. The loan is for the construction of a port slipway, the reclaimation and exploitation of 3,000 hectares of land, minerals prospecting over 50,000 square kms, the establishment of a vocational training center and for the supply of equipment to the law college. The protocol also states that agreement has been reached in principle for the USSR to build two direct anchorage quays at the port of Aden.

YEMEN--YAR

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES REGIONAL POLITICAL ISSUES

LD311631 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 29 Jan 79 p 7 LD

["Extracts" from interview granted by YAR President Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to Mustafa Abu Libdah in San'a'--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The position of Iran, regardless of how it was viewed in the past, constituted one of the elements in the traditional security balance in the area. Do you believe that the regional balance has been disturbed or is about to be so? What are the potential dangers for the Arabian Peninsula and gulf states now that everybody is talking about the possibility of the area facing visible or invisible dangers?

[Answer] There is no doubt that in the view of the major powers Iran was one of the elements in the traditional security balance in the area. There is no doubt also that the Arab countries of the area disagreed with Iran over its advocacy of the Persian character of the gulf.

It is premature to say that what has happened in Iran has disturbed the regional balance. Therefore, we must wait until the situation is clarified and the nature and trends of the developments become known. Regardless of all the speculations regarding what is going to happen, no one can predict what surprises the future will bring.

I believe that the possibilities that the area will become exposed to visible and invisible dangers will continue to exist as long as the countries of the area in particular and the Arab countries in general do not agree on a unified strategy. Such a strategy is desirable on condition that it is based on a rejection of affiliation to any of the major powers and seeks the preservation of the Arab character of the area, the independence of its countries and the achievement of its people's legitimate objectives and aspirations.

[Question] The prevalent belief is that recently there have been changes in the attitude of major powers. According to one view, U.S. indifference and the Soviet drive have led to the peninsula and gulf states becoming exposed to dangers. Do you believe that the winds of change will affect the YAR in any way?

[Answer] We think not. This is because our stand is based on our people's confidence and their appreciation of the achievements which have been and still are being accomplished. Moreover, our people are aware of the dimensions of the international game and share with us--as a leadership--the view that we should keep our republic away from links with either of the two superpowers.

[Question] Do you believe that the situation now warrants a meeting of the peninsula and gulf states in order to face the present or anticipated winds of change?

[Answer] We repeatedly called for such a meeting before the events in Iran and even before the developments in Afghanistan and the exacerbation of differences between us and the ruling regime in Aden, but the brothers in the area did not respond to us.

Now after what has happened, a meeting has become necessary in order to agree to a strategy insuring that the area will be kept out of the international power struggle and away from foreign interference and also insuring the independence of its countries and the achievement of the objectives and aspirations of our people and our Arab nation as a whole. Without this, it will not be possible to resist interference by major powers in the area.

[Question] According to certain current political views, a major regional crisis will develop involving waterways, particularly Bab el Mandeb and the Strait of Hormuz. What are your preparations to face any developments involving Bab el Mandeb?

[Answer] This might or might not happen. It all depends on the ability of the countries of the area--I mean the Arab countries--to agree on a unified stand and unified action. As for us, our principled and firm stands will not change and we have already made them clear on several occasions. Briefly, we are keen on maintaining the Red Sea and all the waterways in the peninsula and the gulf areas of security and peace free from domination by any major power. With regard to preparedness to face any eventualities in Bab el Mandeb, all I can say is that our people will not forsake their right to or sovereignty over them. They will do all they can to protect their rights, and the Arab brothers must support us in this.

[Question] It has been reported that there is an old Saudi project to finance a Yemeni military base near Bab el Mandeb. What has happened to it? Do you feel there is any need for it now or for collective action in connection with Bab el Mandeb and Red Sea security either as a followup to the Ta' izz conference or within a new, more comprehensive framework?

[Answer] What you say is not true although we do not deny the fact that Saudi Arabia supports us continuously and meets our demands.

[Question] It has been reiterated in certain circles that U.S. arms, including F-15 planes and missiles, have arrived in the YAR recently. Does this mean a diversification of arms, and who has financed this deal?

[Answer] Our desire is to diversify sources of arms so that we will not become the captive of one particular side. We are in fact now receiving limited quantities of U.S. arms but we have not obtained all we want. We also have weapons from the Soviet Union. Just as we obtained arms from the Soviet Union, we obtained arms from the United States.

[Question] It has been reported that a squadron of Egyptian planes arrived in the Republic recently in order to be stationed here. How true is this and is it, from a wider strategic aspect, related to the possibility of confrontation with Israel?

[Answer] This is absolutely false. We are not so weak as to need to have Egyptian planes stationed in our country. This is only one of the rumors being spread by our enemies, who are also the enemies of all Yemen.

[Question] In the light of regional and international developments, do you still believe that a middle-of-the-road policy is in Yemen's best interests? What is the nature of the political activities you have launched in the past few weeks through your contacts with the Arab countries?

[Answer] Yes, we believe so because following a rightist policy has come to mean subservience to the West just as following a leftist policy has come to mean association with the East. We are not linked to either and not subservient to anybody because we act on the basis of national and pan-Arab loyalty as well as of belief in Islam. We are seeking to preserve our noble characteristics, which we need in order to modernize our country. With respect to our recent political activity and contacts with the sister Arab states, the purpose was to consolidate relations between our country and those countries. We have also been trying to emphasize the importance of reviving Arab solidarity on a clear basis insuring the achievement of Arab rights, foremost of which are the Palestinian people's rights, and not abandoning any of them.

PRESIDENT SALIH INTERVIEWED ON ARAB SITUATION

JN010841 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 1 Feb 79 p 9 JN

[Text of interview given to AR-RA'Y correspondent 'Abd al-Wahhab Zughaylat by YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih in San'a'; date not given]

[Text] Question: Mr President, a lot has been said about the unification of the two parts of Yemen. What steps have been achieved and what is the extent of the other part's response? Are political contacts currently taking place on achieving this unification?

Answer: Yemeni unity between the northern part, the Yemeni Arab Republic and the southern part, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, is the hope of every Yemeni citizen. Desire for this Yemeni unity is strong at the popular level. However, the official committees that were to formulate common grounds for the proclamation of political unity have terminated their work completely following the Aden authorities' assassination of the late President Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, may his soul rest in peace, and the Aden government's continuation of the policy of exporting trouble and subversion to YAR territories. The Aden authorities do this because they have lost their Yemeni identity and have adopted imported ideologies instead. Therefore, there are no contacts whatsoever between San'a' and Aden. Yemeni unity must be based on the results of a free popular referendum by all Yemeni citizens wherein the form and content of this unity can be decided. We in the YAR believe in the people's right to self-determination and to charting their own future.

Question: I have noticed that your country is suffering from the lack of some public services. Is this due to the recent political upheavals in Yemen or to the lack of resources and the meager aid from abroad? It is noteworthy that the cooperative movement in your country is one of the most successful movements in the area.

Answer: From the time of the 26 September 1962 revolution and for the 8 years that followed, the YAR was an arena of wars and internal sedition. This caused the state to devote all of its resources and capabilities to coping with the internal dangers posed to the revolution and the republican regime. Therefore, the state neglected the services sector, which did not exist during the now defunct monarchial regime. We can say that educational, health, postal, and telecommunications services and the provision of potable water for the people have been substantially advanced, although they are still not on the level we desire. We hope to continue our efforts to improve, develop and expand these services through the 5-year development plan. The Yemeni cooperative movement will play a major role in this field, within the limits of its modest financial resources.

Question: It has been said that 13 Arab and foreign countries are giving aid to your country. Is this true and what is the impact of this aid on your country's domestic and foreign conditions, if there is such an impact?

Answer: First, the number you have mentioned is incorrect. We do in fact receive generous aid from our brothers in Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Kuwait. There are fraternal and friendly countries that give us various kinds of aid. It must be clear to AR-RA'Y readers in fraternal Jordan and throughout the Arab homeland that the YAR was and still is among the states that have protected their independence, sovereignty and gains, absolutely rejecting interference in their domestic affairs, and rejecting all conditional foreign aid. Our responsible and independent foreign policy is based on noninterference in others' affairs. We have refused to perform political roles that contradict our national interests and inflict harm on others. Perhaps by following this clear policy line we have convinced a number of fraternal and friendly states to grant us the aid we need.

Question: The YAR participated in the Baghdad summit conference in the aftermath of President As-Sadat's initiative. What are your hopes regarding the results that will be achieved by the conference in the near future and the impact of this on the Arab nation?

Answer: We participated fully in the Baghdad summit conference. We support its resolutions without reservation, particularly regarding confrontation of the Israeli enemy's challenge and support for the legitimate Arab rights in Arab Palestine, the Golan and Sinai. Furthermore, we warned against transforming the Arab-Israeli dispute into an inter-Arab dispute through rash and impractical measures aimed against the Arab Republic of Egypt. Egypt's isolation from the Arab group of states would only weaken the Arab position. We must keep the door open for serious dialog on the highest levels among the Arab states and avoid axes and alliances that would dismember the Arab homeland.

Question: The Syrian-Iraqi unity is now looming on the horizon. What is your view of the potential for this unity's success on the military, political and economic levels, given that our Arab nation has regretfully passed through immature experiments in this field, such as the Egyptian-Libyan unity and the Libyan-Syrian-Egyptian unity?

Answer: We in the YAR unhesitatingly support the proclamation of the Iraqi-Syrian Joint National Action Charter. We also firmly support any unionist step agreed upon by the two fraternal countries' leaders, while taking into consideration the unionist experiments that took place among other Arab countries.

Question: President As-Sadat's initiative and the Camp David agreements have changed the political and military situation in the Arab area. Do you believe that a unified Arab stand can give an appropriate reply to this change under current circumstances?

Answer: We must carefully study the principles adopted by the Israeli enemy in his stubborn attempt to confront the Arab states, either collectively or unilaterally. Thereafter we must determine our methods and tactics in confronting him. I want to repeat that we do not believe that the two Camp David agreements offer a just solution to our Arab issue in Palestine, Sinai and the Golan, because they ignore the Palestinians' right to establish their Palestinian homeland in the occupied lands, as well as their right to participate, through the PLO, in all contacts and negotiations related to the Middle East issue. Furthermore, the agreements do not guarantee a speedy and full Israeli withdrawal from Sinai and the Golan in line with the principle whereby the forceful occupation of others' lands is illegal.

Question: It was said when the Baghdad summit conference was convened, that several As-Sadats appeared, but in a covert form. Is this true, and can you specify?

Answer: In the YAR, we are careful to avoid involvement in others' affairs and to stay out of the atmosphere of altercation and the exchange of accusations. Those who participated in the Baghdad summit conference are the decisionmakers in the Arab homeland and they represent independent states. In order for our Arab meetings to succeed, we must take a variety of views into account without allowing ourselves to violate the agreed upon general framework, if we are to protect our legitimate rights. The Baghdad summit conference achieved the minimum Arab solidarity required under current circumstances, in light of the new international formulae and conditions.

Question: The big powers have their eyes on the Red Sea in an attempt to dominate it. What is your position on this and what are your proposals regarding the situation in this area?

Answer: For the last 5 years, the YAR has demanded that the Red Sea remain an area of peace, free from international disputes and competition among the big powers. The YAR is also calling for action to render the Red Sea free from the big powers' fleets. This call is in line with the call made by the late Algerian President Houari Boumediene regarding the Mediterranean.

Question: What are the steps Your Excellency intends to take toward consolidating genuine democracy in the YAR in order to achieve your objectives?

Answer: I believe that democracy can be achieved through practice and conduct and not through propaganda, fabrications and false appearances. Individual and public liberties are guaranteed in the YAR. The Yemeni citizen has always rejected injustice, persecution and domination. The YAR Constituent People's Assembly is currently reviewing the permanent constitution and preparing laws for the elections. These are serious steps in the right direction.

Question: What is Your Excellency's opinion of parties and sects? What are their benefits, if any? What harm can they do the people and what is the danger of parties and sects infiltrating the people's ranks?

Answer: We in the YAR reject parties and resist sects. We regard national unity among the people as our only effective way to eliminate backwardness and to achieve the highest stages of development in our country. We must benefit from others' experiences and learn from the negative and destructive effects of parties and sects on several Third World countries.

Question: There were speculations that Jordan would join As-Sadat's iniative. Now that matters have become clear, how would you comment on Jordan's stand?

Answer: The Jordanian people and monarch occupy a special place in the YAR. We are certain that Jordan's stands always take into consideration the requirements of Arab solidarity and defense in regaining the legitimate Arab rights and confronting the Israeli enemy with all available means, whether political or military.

Question: Mr President, Iran is currently witnessing a sharply deteriorating political situation. Will the new situation change the international balance of power in the area, particularly now that Iman Khomeyni will return to Iran next Friday and reports are referring to the proclamation of an Islamic republic in Iran?

Answer: The events in Iran are the concern of the Iranian people and their legitimate leadership there. What is important is the stability of this fraternal country. We support the free will of the fraternal Iranian people. We hope that the big powers' intervention in Iranian affairs, and consequently intervention in the affairs of the area's other states, will be reduced.

Question: Mr President, is there any message you would like to address to the oil-producing Arab states, since the Zionist enemy's state will lose 60 percent of its oil needs as a result of the suspension of Iranian oil supplies?

Answer: The oil-producing Arab states are aware of their interests and recognize their pan-Arab responsibilities. Through their stands they have asserted that they will spare neither manpower nor money to support our Arab and Islamic nation's causes.

Naturally, Israel will not find an Arab source to fulfill its oil needs as an alternative to Iranian oil.

Further Remarks

JN011020 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0940 GMT 1 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 1 February--YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has said that his recent visit to the Sultanate of Oman has confirmed the close ties between the two countries and the strong desire to further develop them.

In a statement made to the Omani magazine AL-'AQIDAH, published here today, President Salih said that these ties are characterized by the spirit of fraternity and mutual understanding and are growing stronger and firmer in both countries' interests.

Asked about the YAR domestic situation, President Salih said that under the current 5-year plan, the emphasis is on developing and improving the country's economic environment and creating an infrastructure that will provide the basis for economic growth.

Asked about the Arab situation, President Salih expressed the belief that the achievement of real Arab integration must be based on good will among the Arabs. Reason must prevail over emotion, he said. Regarding the situation in the Red Sea, the Yemeni president expressed the belief that there will be no danger to the Red Sea if it remains free of the superpowers' fleets and warships and is kept out of the power struggle, thus allowing it to become a zone of calm, peace and stability serving the interests of the littoral countries. President Salih added that Yemen was the first to call on the littoral Arab states on the Red Sea to assume their full responsibilities regarding Red Sea security.

Finally, President Salih expressed the hope of achieving political unity between the two Yemens.

BRIEFS

SAUDI AID TO BANGLADESH--Jidda, 31 Jan--The Minister of Finance of Bangladesh Mirza Nurul Huda praised the assistance the kingdom is giving to his country. He said: The kingdom has given assistance valued at $300 million to back the development projects in Bangladesh through the Saudi development fund. The minister, in today's interview with AL-BILAD, went on to say that there was direct aid such as the direct grant of $260 million for a number of vital projects in Bangladesh. [Excerpt] [Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD]

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON DAYAN STATEMENT

NC312100 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 Jan 79 NC

[Text] Commenting on the allegations made by the Israeli foreign minister at a press conference in Paris, a responsible source at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry said: It is regrettable that the Israeli minister, despite the clarity of positions, should perpetuate a series of mistakes that in fact again raise doubts about Israel's real intentions. These mistakes constitute an attempt by Israel to evade its commitments under the Camp David agreements, adapt itself to the Israeli rejectionist current, strengthen Arab rejection and provoke the Palestinian people and encourage them not to participate in the peace efforts.

The Egyptian spokesman pointed out the following:

1. The attempt to claim that the Iranian events have influenced Egypt's position by making it hesitate to sign a separate peace treaty with Israel is a lie that Israel has created to deceive Israeli and international public opinion, which know that Egypt has adhered to the peace initiative from the beginning in order to achieve a comprehensive and just settlement.

2. Egypt has always insisted on the need for the Palestinian people to acquire their legitimate rights--something Israel was forced to recognize in the Camp David agreements, which said that the Palestinian people have the right to decide their future without anyone's guardianship.

3. The announcement of Israeli's rejection of the return of the refugees of 1948 contradicts the Camp David agreements, which provide for a quick, just and permanent settlement of the refugee problem and regulate their return to their homes.

4. As a state with sovereignty over its territory and national resources, Egypt totally refuses to grant Israel any privilege or special status with regard to our oil in Sinai.

Concluding his statement, the spokesman said: To say that if Egypt continues to stick to its positions, President as-Sadat's initiative will become mere history and it will become necessary to search for a new approach to peace negotiations with the Arabs, shows an inability to understand that the initiative is, indeed, a living, innovative and creative history fostered by the entire world. However it tries, Israel will not be able to destroy the colossal energy released by the initiative, which will ultimately lead to the elimination of all obstacles to the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace based on the retrieval of the full Arab rights.

AS-SADAT ADDRESSES NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY YOUTHS

NC311942 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 31 Jan 79 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat met at noon today with the National Democratic Party [NDP] youths. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and NDP Secretary General Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, Minister of State for Party Liaison Muhammad Ahmad al-'Uqayli, and NDP Secretary for Youth Affairs Dr 'Abd al-Hamid Hasan.

The president delivered a speech in which he welcomed the youths of Egypt and praised their efforts. He said that he is proud of them, just as he is proud of the people of Egypt, because they represent the hope and future of Egypt.

He added that today the Egyptian people are waging their most splendid battles with their own free and independent will and are building new things in all spheres--this after having been liberated from foreign influence and internal corruption.

The president then explained at length the political life in Egypt before and after the revolution, particularly after the 1971 corrective revolution. His excellency enumerated the achievements scored after the corrective revolution, such as the closure of detention camps, the supremacy of the law and the enhancement of the stature of the constitution. The president called on the youths to always devote their attention to Egypt. His excellency affirmed that sound democracy began in Egypt with the corrective revoltuion and the issuance of the permanent constitution. The president called for an openess to the entire world without ignoring our values and roots, so that no systems can sweep over us from outside. The president explained the concept of the Egyptian family, which is based on love and respect for various opinions through the establishment of honest parties that only work for the good of Egypt.

The president urged that attention be paid to building the Egyptian man so that his efforts for Egypt will be sound.

The president then spoke about the motto of the president of the republic and of the state, noting that his motto is right and might and that of the state is science and faith. The president explained the meaning of these mottos.

At the end of the president's speech, a dialog took place between his excellency and the youths in which the president answered their questions on domestic and foreign affairs.

PRIME MINISTER KHALIL CHAIRS 4-HOUR CABINET MEETING

NC311955 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 31 Jan 79 NC

[Excerpts] The Cabinet held a 4-hour meeting today under Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil. Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Eng Sulayman Mutawalli stated that the Cabinet discussed the issues contained in the report of the People's Assembly committee charged with drafting the reply to the government statement and summing up the discussions of the assembly members. The Cabinet also discussed the report of the People's Assembly Plan and Budget Committee. The discussions also dealt with issues pertaining to peace, democracy and prosperity. Dr Mustafa Khalil explained the latest developments in the Middle East situation, the status of the negotiations and Egyptian diplomatic activity on the Arab, African, international and nonalined levels.

Eng Sulayman Mutawalli added that the Cabinet reviewed the prices policy and subsidies to basic commodities, the economic policy in general, the means for opening the door for Arab and foreign investments and the role of the public and private sectors in implementing the development plan.

DEFENSE MINISTER INAUGURATES JEEP FACTORY 31 JAN

NC311552 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1207 GMT 31 Jan 79 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 31 January--Defense and War Production Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali has emphasized that the creation of capable military strength is neither a luxury nor an extravagance but a persistent need.

He added that the establishment of sophisticated war industries has become a strategic aim that requires that all difficulties and obstacles be overcome.

In a speech he delivered today at the ceremony marking the inauguration of the jeep factory, which the Arab-American Automobile Company set up in Cairo with the participation of the Arab Industrialization Organization and the American Motors Corporation, the defense minister said: In the name of the spirit of Arab solidarity, today we celebrate the first Arab victory in the field of modern war industrialization, which the Arab Industrialization Organization entered 3 years ago. It was able during this period to develop the bases and foundations of an Arab war industry, guaranteeing the transfer of industrialization and modern weapons technology to the Arab peoples.

The opening ceremony was attended by the chairman of the board of directors of the Arab Industrialization Organization, Shaykh Faysal ibn Sultan al-Qasimi, Minister of State for War Production Dr Kamal ad-Din Tawfiq Nassar, the ambassadors of Qatar, UAE Saudi Arabia and Somalia in Cairo, members of the board of directors of the organization and some senior commanders of the armed forces.

On behalf of the organization's Higher Committee, the defense minister renewed the invitation to the fraternal Arab states to join the organization as a practical means for strengthening Arab solidarity and for establishing an industrial base capable of meeting the demands of all the Arab states.

He said that every step on the path to modern and sophisticated military industries is a gain for all the Arabs and directly supports their military strength.

The defense minister then thanked the representatives of the U.S. company and the other companies that helped to set up the factory in record time.

$40-MILLION LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH JAPAN

NC311234 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1202 GMT 31 Jan 79 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 31 January--Egypt and Japan signed a loan agreement in Cairo today. According to the agreement Japan will give Egypt an 8-million-yen loan, or the equivalent of $40 million, to finance the import of commodities for Egypt.

The agreement was signed on the Egyptian side by Minister of State for Economic Cooperation Jamal an-Nazir and on the Japanese side by the Japanese ambassador in Cairo.

The agreement provides that the loan must be settled within 30 years and a 10-year period of grace at an interest rate of 3.5 percent.

This loan is a part of the 30-billion yen that the Japanese Government has promised to give to Egypt in the form of loans this year.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN AMMAN ON VISIT

JN311220 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Oleg Grinevskiy, director of the Middle East Department in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, arrived in Amman this morning on a 2-day visit to Jordan during which he will hold talks with Jordanian officials on the development of the Middle East situation. He was met by the director of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry and a number of Foreign Ministry officials.

MINISTER OF STATE RETURNS TO AMMAN FROM BAHRAIN

JN311551 Amman JNA in Arabic 1530 GMT 31 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 31 Jan--Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Amman this afternoon following a 3-day visit to Bahrain. While in Bahrain, Ibrahim met with Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah and senior officials.

In a statement upon arrival, Ibrahim said that he had conveyed a verbal message to the amir of Bahrain from His Majesty King Husayn dealing with the current Arab situation and the outcome of his majesty's visits to Arab and European countries--visits centered on the discussion of the Middle East situation and the efforts aimed at achieving a comprehensive settlement and a just peace in the Middle East. Ibrahim added that the amir asked him to convey a reply verbal message to His Majesty King Husayn.

Ibrahim said that he met with the Bahraini prime minister and reviewed with him bilateral relations and ways to strengthen them. He added that he also had talks with the Bahraini foreign minister on recent developments in the area, particularly the Middle East, and the future political moves for the sake of serving the Arab cause and achieving peace in the area.

Ibrahim said that the Bahraini foreign minister has accepted an invitation to visit Jordan and the date of the visit will be fixed later.

AMMAN: SHIFT PEACE EFFORT TO UNITED NATIONS

JN310902 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Jan 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Lord Caradon, who formulated UN Resolution 242, has called for a return to the United Nations to settle all the issues which were ignored by the Camp David agreements or which the Camp David summit failed to solve. At the same time, a U.S. State Department spokesman has stated that it has become necessary to discuss the problems raised by the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty in a comprehensive manner. The U.S. spokesman also affirmed that these unresolved problems are of great importance to the pertinent parties and they cannot be dealt with separately. They should be discussed and settled at the same time.

From the statements by Lord Caradon and the U.S. spokesman, it is evident that the Camp David agreements, with their obvious defects in structure and approach, have harmed the peace process and pushed the area to the brink of disaster.

By occupying southern Lebanon and declaring war against the refugee camps existing outside the occupied Arab territories, Israel has exploited these defects to the maximum. It has similarly exploited President as-Sadat's initiative and talks between Egypt and Israel, which date back to late 1977, to cover up for its settlement policy in the occupied territories.

It seems that the U.S. administration, following the long and futile talks, has realized the impossibility of partitioning the Arab cause and the difficulty of dividing the Arabs to establish a peripheral peace on the ruins of the Palestinian cause--if what has been attributed to the U.S. State Department proves to be true.

If the Carter administration shares the views of the U.S. State Department spokesman, then an invitation to all the concerned parties to return to the United Nations is the first step--if not the only step--toward a sound solution of the Middle East conflict. All past mediations, efforts, and initiatives have failed to end the dispute and establish peace because they ignored the Palestinian cause. Despite its efforts to exploit the negotiations to cover up for its expansionist measures inside the occupied territories and to launch attacks against both the Palestinians and Lebanese to test the extent of the Egyptian and U.S. commitment to the stumbling peace march, Israel has not succeeded in obtaining even partial legitimacy for its aggressive measures inside and outside the occupied territories.

Therefore, returning the whole issue to the United Nations is considered essential by all the concerned parties to the conflict, especially now that the Camp David agreements have failed to find a solution to the Middle East conflict and have also failed to respond to the requisites of a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace in the area. If the main cause of the failure is the imbalance between Egypt and Israel, after Egypt has weakened its position by following the path of separate talks and after the U.S. administration has refrained from applying the necessary pressure to wrest the concessions required by Egypt from Israel, then continuing with the present negotiations will not bring peace nearer; rather it will threaten the stability and security of the area and that of the international community.

The results of the negotiations also clearly indicate that Israel does not wish to have peace, even with Egypt, unless such a peace results in complete Egyptian submission to Israeli conditions. This reluctance for peace is evidenced by Israel's refusal to sign a peace with Egypt under various pretexts. These pretexts are a cover for Israel's greed and hostility to peace.

We hope that the Egyptian leadership will also realize, just as the U.S. administration has realized, the futility of dealing separately with the vital issues connected to peace in the Middle East, and the futility of discussing crucial problems peripheral to the peace issue and other less important issues, which have formed the substance of the Camp David decisions and agreements.

CABINET DISCUSSES SITUATION IN SOUTH, APPROVES PROVISIONS

NC311255 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 31 Jan 79 NC

[Text] At 1110 today, President Ilyas Sarkis chaired the weekly Cabinet session. The session was devoted to discussing the situation in southern Lebanon and approving the legal provisions which grant the governor of southern Lebanon emergency powers to deal with the situation in the area, particularly to deal with the effects of Israeli aggression and to bolster the steadfastness of the people of southern Lebanon.

The governor of the south, Halim Fayyad, attended the session. Defense Minister and Army Commander Gen Victor Khuri came to the meeting late at 1245 because of his meeting with UNIFIL Commander Gen Emmanuel Erskine.

At 0930 today, President Sarkis held a working meeting attended by Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus and Education and Labor Minister As'ad Rizq. The meeting was later joined at 1000 by Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss. The general situation and some current affairs were reviewed during the meeting.

The Cabinet session ended at 1330. The Cabinet secretary general, Dr 'Umar Musayki, made the following official statement after the meeting:

The discussions during the Cabinet session focused on the general situation in the country. The Cabinet heard a statement by the governor of southern Lebanon in which he outlined a program to reactivate administrative and public institutions in the south and the practical means to do so in light of the powers which he was granted on the basis of a decision taken at a previous Cabinet session.

After approving the proposed measures, the Cabinet discussed a draft bill prepared by the Civil Service Council amending some regulations affecting employees. The Cabinet also discussed a number of plans and general administrative issues and adopted the appropriate decisions on them.

Prime Minister Makes Statement

NC311406 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 Jan 79 NC

[Text] Upon leaving the presidential palace, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss made a statement in which he said: At its meeting today, the Cabinet discussed the general security situation in the country in light of recent developments. The Cabinet discussed in particular the situation and developments in southern Lebanon. The Cabinet approved the specific powers which will be delegated to the governor of the south by a number of ministries within the framework of measures which the government is taking to revive and reactivate the administrations in the area, particularly offices which provide services to the citizens.

Prime Minister al-Huss added: The Cabinet also reviewed the results of the talks which the defense minister and army commander conducted this morning with UNIFIL Commander General Erskine regarding the timetable contained in UN Security Council Resolution 444. This discussion will be continued when the gathering of facts related to the issue is completed within the next few days.

Asked on what level the gathering of facts will be completed, Prime Minister al-Huss said: on the level of the talks which the defense minister and army commander will continue with the UNIFIL commander, on the one hand, and the contacts being made with the United Nations through the Foreign Ministry and the Lebanese UN delegation, on the other.

Asked whether in light of the talks the defense minister and army commander held with UNIFIL Commander General Erskine agreement was reached on some points regarding the stationing of Lebanese Army forces side by side with UNIFIL, the prime minister said: Nothing can be announced in this regard at this time.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES FRENCH AMBASSADOR

NC011110 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 1 Feb 79 NC

[Text] This morning, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus received the French ambassador to Lebanon, Hubert Argod. Argod said after the meeting that he had informed Minister Butrus that his government agrees to the extension of the presence of the combat force [al-quwwat al-'imlaniyah] of the French contingent operating within UNIFIL in the south until 5 March. The ambassador added that the French Government supports in general all actions by the Lebanese Government in the various fields.

BAGHDAD: JOINT FORCES FOIL ISRAELI LANDING ATTEMPT

JN311226 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1208 GMT 31 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Beirut--The joint forces of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian Resistance at dawn today foiled a landing attempt by Zionist gunboats on the coast near Sidon. This was stated by the INA correspondent in southern Lebanon, who adds that the joint forces clashed with the enemy gunboats all along the southern coast from Az-Zahrani to Sidon and forced the gunboats to retreat to the high seas.

The INA correspondent explains that the clashes, which began at 0500 today, did not result in any casualties.

Zionist enemy planes again flew over Beirut today and the rest of the southern Lebanese areas. The violation of Lebanese airspace by the Zionist enemy aircraft comes amid reports which note Zionist armored vehicles crossing the Lebanese borders in the direction of the town of Marj 'Uyun, which is under the control of the rightwing militia.

Rightwing militia taking up positions in southern Lebanon expanded the scope of their bombardment of the southern Lebanese villages. The artillery of the rightwing militia today bombarded the town of Hasbayya and the villages adjoining it. This was announced by the sources of the joint forces, which explained that the bombardment led to the wounding of three persons. These sources also said that the bombardment included the areas adjoining the positions of the [word indistinct] unit of UNIFIL, prompting the unit to declare a state of maximum alert and to block the entrances of all roads leading to the area.

It will be recalled that the activities of the rightwing militia and their escalation of the military operation in southern Lebanon coincide with the Zionist enemy escalation of his acts of aggression and provocations against the Lebanese territories and the positions of the joint forces in southern Lebanon.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS INCIDENT IN SIDON

NC311300 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 31 Jan 79 NC

[Text] The security situation remained unchanged today along the traditional axes in the heart of the capital and its southern suburb. No material damage has been reported so far.

According to reports from Sidon, armed men at 1900 shot the treasurer of Sidon municipality, 'Afif al-Baba. The treasurer was critically wounded. Two armed men then attacked him and stole 100,000 Lebanese pounds from him. The sum belonged to the municipality and had been given to the treasurer by the Central Bank in Sidon. The two armed men escaped in a Mercedes car which was waiting for them with other armed men and made their way to the 'Ayn al-Hilwa Camp.

TRIPOLI STAGES STRIKE TO PROTEST MILITIA KIDNAPINGS

JN311505 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1246 GMT 31 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 31 January--The city of Tripoli staged a strike today in denunciation of the kidnaping of 18 young inhabitants by the rightwing militia in Al-Hilwah and Al-'Uqaybah areas north of Beirut yesterday.

The INA correspondent in northern Lebanon reports that an atmosphere of indignation and tension prevails in the city of Tripoli. The city's shops and schools were closed and workers stopped working as a result of the kidnaping of these young people and the inability to know their whereabouts.

BEIRUT RADIO REPORTS RELEASE OF 17 KIDNAPED PERSONS

NC010655 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 1 Feb 79 NC

[Text] The 17 kidnaped persons were released yesterday after a Lebanese Army force surrounded the kidnapers in one of the barren mountainous areas in Mayfuq. The force warned the kidnapers to release the hostages.

After midnight last night, the Information Directorate at the army command said that after the response by the parties concerned, units of the army managed to secure the release of the kidnaped and their safe return with their cars. None of them was harmed.

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON SOUTH LEBANON

JN312111 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2020 GMT 31 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 31 January--The Lebanese Nationalist Movement has warned that the official stand on the question of the south is still revolving in a vicious circle and is governed by the course adopted by the Lebanese authority since the Zionist invasion of the border region about a year ago.

The Nationalist Movement has drawn attention to the fact that Lebanon is moving toward a serious predicament on the international leve, something which will incriminate Lebanon if present policy continues to ignore the unanimous national confrontation of the question of the south.

A statement issued by the movement's Central Council here this evening made reference to last Monday's extraordinary session of the Cabinet and described the decision taken on giving more authority to the governor of the south as a peripheral matter that, in reality, changes nothing. The statement said that this diverts attention from the main issue.

The statement affirmed that what was and still is required is the adoption of a decision to handle the issue of the south as a Lebanese issue that insures the political, military, administrative and social presence of the authority.

The statement stressed the need for all efforts to be directed to discussing the issue of the south on the Arab and international levels, to take a firm stand toward the collaborators with the enemy and to enact a new defense law. The statement warned the Lebanese authority that it will be held responsible if it misses the opportunity available through the new defense law to lead the country out of the security dilemma.

The statement called on all the Lebanese forces that are eager to face the issue of the south nationally and adhere to Lebanon's unity to give due priority to the issue of the army in order to rebuild the military institution on balanced national bases. It affirmed that the issue of the south is the key with which to confront all issues upon whose solution the safety of the Lebanese national destiny depends.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS ON SECURITY SITUATION 1 FEB

NC010659 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 1 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Last night, the axes in the southern suburb and center of the capital were subjected to gunfire, heavy at times and intermittent at others. The sound of gunfire was heard between 2200 yesterday and 0400 today in the suburbs of Ash-Shiyah and 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and in the axes of the mills, post office, Mazada, Galerie Sim'an, Chevrolet, At-Tahwitah and Al-Kufuri woods. A relative calm prevailed this morning.

AN-NAHAR EXPECTS NEW ISRAELI ATTACK ON SOUTH

JN010852 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 1 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 1 February--The Lebanese paper AN-NAHAR today expressed the expectation that the Zionist enemy would launch new large-scale hostile operations in southern Lebanon. The paper said that the information available to the Lebanese Government authorities is very disturbing in view of the reported Zionist military movements and continuous troop concentrations all along the border with occupied Palestine.

AN-NAHAR said that the Lebanese Government is in a state of alert and that it is intensifying its diplomatic contacts "to forestall any new attack that would expand the Zionist presence in southern Lebanon at a time when the government is trying to increase Lebanese and UN presence in the area."

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES IRAQI MINISTER OF CULTURE

JN311946 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 31 Jan 79 JN

[Excerpt] At 1900 today Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi received Iraqi Minister of Culture and Arts Karim Shintaf. The meeting was attended by Minister of Culture Dr Najah al-Attar.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES BISHOP CAPUCCI

JN010711 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 31 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--At 2000 today Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi received militant Bishop Hilarion Capucci, the bishop of Jerusalem.

The prime minister welcomed the bishop, referring to his honored stands on the Palestinian issue and its pan-Arab objectives. The prime minister expressed every Arab's great appreciation for the bishop. He said that the bishop is a symbol of force, persistence and sacrifice for the sake of right, good and nation, as well as for all human values. The prime minister added that the torture the bishop suffered at the Israeli enemy's hands and his steadfastness in the face of all types of oppression have demonstrated a pan-Arab and national stand deserving of the Arabs' appreciation.

Bishop Capucci thanked the prime minister for his warm welcome. He asserted that Syria has always held a place in his heart, even while he was in prison. He said that he was deeply impressed as a result of his meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad. He lauded Syria's great role in the Arab arena and its great steps in all fields.

Bishop Capucci added: I was born in the Arab world and I feel a citizen of every Arab country. I have always performed my duties and I will continue to do so as a good citizen. He said: I am always prepared to offer sacrifices for Syria, because the hospitality accorded me here prompts me to have confidence in this country's significant role and in its strategic unity steps. This also causes me to feel that the issue for which we are all struggling will triumph, because it is the issue of right and justice.

ALGERIA

FLN NOMINATES CHADLY BENDJEDID AS PRESIDENT

LD311516 Algiers APS in Arabic 1300 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Algiers--The Fourth FLN Party Congress has nominated Chadly Bendjedid as candidate to the presidency.

Bendjedid Addresses Congress

LD312150 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Report on final session of Fourth FLN Congress on 31 January with recorded speech by Chadly Bendjedid, secretary general of the FLN]

[Text] The Fourth FLN Congress ended its work at 1530 today after electing brother Chadly Bendjedid secretary general of the FLN Party and candidate for the presidency.

The final session began at 1330 under Dr Boualem Benhamouda, during which brother Y'alawi, chairman of the Nominations Committee, presented a list of names of the party's Central Committee, which was unanimously approved by the Congress.

After a closed session held by the Central Committee, the Congress resumed its work with a speech delivered by the president of the Congress in which he announced the election of brother Chadly Bendjedid as secretary general of the party, an announcement which was approved by all the participants in the Congress. On this occasion brother Chadly Bendjedid delivered the following speech:

[begin recording] In the name of God the Almighty, the compassionate and the merciful, dear brother strugglers: I thank you all for the trust you put in me, because I appreciate this [word indistinct] and responsibility you have placed on me. I also appreciate the trust you have placed in me. I undertake before all of you to remain loyal to the principles (?written down) by our late president. [applause] I also promise before you that all my actions, steps and activity will be in accordance with the National Charter and within the context of the National Charter. [applause]

In the elections for the National Charter our people voted for socialism. [applause] In front of all of you I promise to continue forward with this choice. This is a choice on which there is no going back. [applause] This undertaking before all of you is in the name of the whole political leadership. We will maintain national independence--national independence in its wider meaning. [applause] This means maintaining the national economy and our liberation from the vestiges of colonialism. We will continue on the road chosen for us by the late president and will work hard and with sincerity so as to receive your good opinion and the good opinion of our great people who struggled so that we can take and freely plan without any pressure from any side [words indistinct] at this Congress of ours.

Our choice in the past has been popular, and it has involved building a state based on the promises made by the Revolutionary Council in 1965. We today [words indistinct] the building of state and the building of the economy and in order to strengthen and consolidate our [word indistinct] party, the FLN. [applause] We undertake before you that all these national institutions, these popular institutions shall play their role in the building of the best [word indistinct] supervision of all things that concern the state and the authority of the Algerian people. [applause]

This, brothers, means that our choice has been wise and sound, and this was demonstrated during the period of the illness of the president, may God have mercy on him. Our institutions were built on a reality, a correct reality, and the proof of this is that despite the difficulties and the noises from abroad that said that Algeria would be orphaned and that Algeria would not respect its basic laws in the constitution and the charter, we proved ourselves to the whole world, especially to the enemies, and we are today proceeding along this road of respect for the constitutional legitimacy and the National Charter. And we are doing this more than at any other time. [applause]

Brothers, we achieved all this as a result of this Congress, the Congress which came out with the party's statute. Our work in the future and within the context of the FLN will be this statute; we will work according to it and within the context of the FLN, and the FLN Party shall have the ideology of the FLN. This is the only basis on which we will work [applause] and which [words indistinct]. [applause]

Brothers, I do not want to talk longer to you, and I ask all the strugglers and all popular organizations and all the basic forces [word indistinct] the National Charter, to extend a helping hand to this political leadership because the bigger the inheritance, the bigger its problems are. We [word indistinct] we ask the brothers to extend a helping hand to us and back us all the time we are proceeding along the socialist course and respect the constitution and the National Charter. [applause]

Brothers, I do not wish to prolong my speech. I want now to present to you the new political leadership, that is, the Political Bureau which has been approved by the Central Committee. It consists of:

Rabah Bitat
Chadly Bendjedid
Abdelaziz Bouteflika
Abdallah Belhouchet
Ahmed Draia
Ahmed Bencherif
Mohamed Salah
Tayebi Larbi
Mohamed Benahmed Abdelghani
Abdesselam Belaid
Boualem Benhamouda
Mohamed Seddik Benyahia
Mohamed Said Mazouzi
Mohamed Amir
Affane
Kasdi Merbah
Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi

Thank you very much for this trust, and I beseech God to assist me and assist all my colleagues and the political leadership so that you and our great people may have a good opinion of ourselves. [applause] [end recording]

EL MOUDJAHID COMMENTS ON FLN CONGRESS 25 JAN

LD010857 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 25 Jan 79 p 1 LD

["E.M." article: "Legitimate Confidence"]

[Text] The slogan "Implementation of the National Charter and Loyalty to President Houari Boumediene" under which the Fourth National Liberation Front [FLN] Congress opens on 27 January is significant for a number of reasons and emphasizes all the importance which these sessions assume.

The National Charter not only constitutes an ideological platform for the party--that is, the essence of its action--but also represents our society's ideal, an ideal which enables the Algerian people to consider the future with legitimate confidence since the National Charter reflects the desires of an entire nation which is its own master conscious of its own strength and attached to institutions which it itself has created and the custodian of virtues most likely to guarantee its future.

As for President Houari Boumediene himself, one of the most illustrious and selfless of FLN leaders, his example has now become the symbol of self-sacrifice, of a life unreservedly devoted to the general good and of loyalty to the path chosen by our people and their revolutionary vanguard more than 24 years ago. Boumediene's name is synonymous with continuous struggle in support of right, justice and firm diligence in serving the popular masses, who have always responsed with unswering support and complete loyalty.

During the Fourth FLN Congress, its participants will have a historic responsibility--they will have to rise to the level of the heritage of the November revolution, which must be continued to keep the promise given to our martyrs. The solid foundations which have been given to our state must be complemented with structures which will insure and increase the party's effectiveness.

We can rest assured from the start that this objective will be attained, trusting our people's revolutionary virtues and the political leadership's clear-sightedness. Despite the painful circumstances in which preparations for this Fourth Congress were completed and the time frame which had to be strictly observed, there can be no doubt that the National Preparatory Commission has established the right conditions over the past few months and during recent weeks to insure that the Congress produces results which consolidate the party, already strong through its glorious past, and raise it to fulfill the role which the charter assigns it in pursuing the task of building a socialist society.

Our confidence that this Congress will succeed is also because it intends to solemnly consecrate the completion of the efforts to build the country's institutional system. The new victory will be an additional bastion against all enemies of our revolution, at home and overseas, who always make a virture of deningrating our achievements as a basis for their evil passions and cynical egoism.

And the bastion will be strongly protected by the fundamental forces of the revolution as defined by the National Charter--forces headed by the party members whose commitment, competence and integrity have been tested and will continue to be tested in the fire of daily action, and whose minds and hearts will always be filled with memories of our great lost leader.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI, PDRY'S ISMA'IL DISCUSS RELATIONS

LD311046 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Last night a round of talks was held between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the PDRY under the chairmanship of brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il at the People's Palace in Tripoli. The talks dealt with a review of bilateral relations and the strengthening of cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and the PDRY and also the conditions in the Arab homeland in particular and in the world in general. A technical committee has been set up to discuss cooperation in various spheres between the two sister regions.

MINISTER SAYS LIBYA HELPS ALL REVOLUTIONS

LD311745 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 30 Jan 79 p 18 LD

['Abd al-Hamid 'Abd al-'Attar report on interview with Libyan Information and Culture Minister Muhammad Abu al-Qasim az-Zuwayy in Kuwait--date not given]

[Text] Libyan Secretary of Information Muhammad Abu al-Qasim az-Zuwayy has praised Kuwaiti-Libyan relations, saying that they stand on solid ground and are based on similar backgrounds.

He said that Kuwait and Libya went through difficult times before the emergence of oil in that both peoples belong to one and the same terrain, namely the desert. The secretary said that the foreign policies of the State of Kuwait and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah are quite similar in their support for the Palestinian people's struggle and the peoples' struggle for freedom, independence and sovereignty. The secretary of information enumerated the points of similarity in the policy of Kuwait and his country toward the major powers and the Third World countries.

In reply to a question by AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM regarding Libya's relations with the Arab countries, he said that Libya's relations with most Arab countries are excellent. But our relations with Egypt and Morocco remain a strumbling block to Arab solidarity. Our relations with Egypt will remain as they are until As-Sadat's initiative is finished once and for all and until the Arab nation's view regarding so-called Israel is one again--one and the same. Racist countries, including Israel, must disappear. Israel is established on aggression and the oppression of the Palestinian people.

The Libyan secretary of information recalled Libya's intensive efforts to prevent the Egyptian president from completing his initiative. But, he said, the Egyptian president continued to insist and so the division of the Arab nation became more acute and Israel became more intransigent and insistent on pursuing its expansionist and racist attitudes toward the Arab world.

Muhammad az-Zuwayy then spoke about Libya's relations with Morocco, the second country he considers to be a stumbling block to Arab solidarity. He said: Our differences with Morocco stem from its policy toward the Saharan people--a policy which is contrary to the principle of the people's right to self-determination. Mauritania and Morocco have shared the Western Sahara between them regardless of the Saharan people's will.

The Libyan information secretary said that his country will continue to pursue its well-known policy, which is based on the need for the Saharan people to obtain the right to self-determination.

Replying to a question regarding reports that Libya exports revolutions and arms to many troublespots in the world, Muhammad az-Zuwway said: "We are proud to be so accused. We assert to the whole world that we provide material, moral and political support to every liberation revolution in the world, but we do not interfere in other countries' internal affairs. Libya has helped and is continuing to help Muslim rebels in the Philippines, the people of Zimbabwe and the revolution in Iran. But I would like to make it clear that the present sweeping revolution in Iran against the regime cannot possibly be entirely dependent on foreign support. If we said it was, we would be denying the Iranian people's struggle and their blood which has been shed in all parts of Iran."

The Libyan information secretary said that Al-Qadhdhafi was the first to predict the outbreak of the Iranian revolution. The Iranian revolution is one of the world's strongest and deepest revolutions. It is even more so than the Libyan revolution itself.

Referring to the claim that the Iranian revolution involves a threat of a communist advance, Muhammad az-Zuwayy said that this revolution is free of any currents foreign to Islam. He said that the slogans raised by the rebels are quite clear, although there might be certain elements trying to infiltrate the revolution. But there is no fear for this revolution. Muhammad az-Zuwayy expressed the hope that the Iranian people will achieve their goal of liberating themselves from what they have been suffering for a long time.

Speaking about the present Arab situation and its effects on the future of the number one Arab problem--the Palestine problem--Az-Zuwayy said that the present Arab situation calls for prolonged and thorough consideration. He said: We must strengthen our insistence and struggle to free the Arab nation from Zionism, which is oppressin us. But we must not confuse Israel as a state and Judaism as a religion. Judaism is a heavenly religion just like Islam and Christianity. The Arab people believe in coexistence with the Jews but not with Zionism because Zionism is racist and is against religions.

The Libyan information secretary said: This generation to which we belong may not be able to achieve the goal of liberating the Palestinian Arab territories, but this should be no means prevent us from working sincerely together in order to lay the foundation for the coming generation. History proves that carrying on the struggle from one generation to the next is a natural thing. What is unnatural is that we should lose patience and despair and completely surrender, as the Egyptian president has done.

Muhammad az-Zuwayy asserted that with their great potential the Arab people can do a great deal for the sake of the Palestinian peoblem if they purge their ranks of the elements hampering their struggle.

Asked about the Libyan Jamahiryah's relations with the two superpowers, the Libyan information secretary said: Our relations with the United States depend entirely on this superpower's relations with Israel. This is the reason why our relations often seem gloomy. However, we believe that contact with the American people must continue and be strengthened so that through such contact we can change its views toward racist states in the world, including Israel.

Regarding Libya's relations with the Soviet Union, Az-Zuwayy said they are strong because the Soviet Union is still giving support to the Arab people, particularly to the Palestinian people. For this reason we reiterate here what the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir said: "We are antagonistic toward whoever professes enmity toward us and befriend whoever befriends us."

MOROCCO

MAP CITES ALGERIAN PARTY ON ALGERIAN CRISIS

LD311810 Rabat MAP in French 1000 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Paris, 31 Jan, MAP--In a release datelined Algiers and handed to the Paris press on Monday evening, the "Party of Socialist Revolution" (PRS) calls on the Algerian people "to refuse to ratify the choices made by a 'Congress' which is not representative of the workers, the unemployed, emigrants, young people, women and all the victims of dictatorship and state capitalism."

In a lengthy analysis of the present situation, the keynote of which is the problems caused by choosing a successor to Boumediene, the release demonstrates "the absence of the people" in connection with finding a solution to this leadership crisis, which, it stresses, is being exacerbated.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CONDEMNS ATTACK ON TAN-TAN

LD302139 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Moroccan Information Ministry Statement--date not given]

[Text] The Council of Ministers met yesterday morning under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II at the Royal Palace in Marrakech. During this meeting, his majesty the king acquainted members of the government with the details of the aggression which the organs of the so-called POLISARIO launched last Sunday on the town of Tan-Tan.

Following the royal report, Idris Basri, secretary of state for the interior, and Col Abdelaziz Binnani, in charge of the royal armed forces in the Sahara, gave details about the losses suffered by members of the gang in men and material and about the number of civilian dead and wounded among innocent Moroccan nationals.

Having noted with pride how the Moroccan royal armed forces confronted the treacherous attack and their success in repelling with courage and bravery, the council strongly and unanimously condemned this attack on a part of the homeland which at no time had been the subject of disagreement or conflict. The only intended purpose behind this aggression, which took place at a time when Algeria was preparing to elect a new president, was to drive Morocco toward stronger reaction and prepare conditions that would exert pressure on the elected president and thus close the door on dialog, and subsequently prevent a negotiated settlement of the issue of tension in the region.

Morocco, which will remain prepared for any constructive dialog aimed at ending the state of tension prevailing in the region, announces the exposure of the obvious maneuver represented in the premeditated aggression on Tan-Tan and affirms its firm determination to check every aggression aimed at encroaching upon its national territory.

His majesty the king has entrusted the minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, M'hamed Boucetta, to use his good offices with whoever may be concerned so that this outrageous provocation inflicted upon our country will be condemned. His majesty also entrusted the minister of the interior, Dr Mohamed Benhiya, to proceed to the town of Tan-Tan.

SUDAN

OFFICIAL CONFERS WITH UGANDAN AMBASSADOR

JN311130 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 31 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 31 January--The talks which took place yesterday between the minister of state for foreign affairs and the Ugandan ambassador in Khartoum dealt with topics related to the Ugandan-Tanzanian dispute and the OAU role in solving this dispute. The consultations on this subject are still in progress.

MINISTER MEETS WITH CHADIAN AMBASSADOR

JN311550 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 31 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 31 January--'Izz ad-Din Hamid, minister of state for Egypt's affairs in Sudan at the prime minister's office, met here today with the ambassador of Chad in Khartoum. The discussion dealt with developments in Chad in light of the obstacles facing the implementation of the basic charter for reconciliation in Chad.

The meeting was attended by the Sudanese ambassador to Chad, who returned to Khartoum today after delivering a written message to the Chadian president containing President Numayri's proposals to implement the basic charter in Chad.

FRENCH FOREIGN STATE MINISTER ARRIVES IN KHARTOUM

JN311746 Khartoum SUNA in English 1720 GMT 31 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, Jan. 31 (SUNA)--The French foreign state minister, Oliver Stirn, arrived here tonight to communicate a message to President Numayri from President Giscard.

He will also hold meetings with some ministers to review bilateral relations in various spheres.

YAR PARLIAMENTARY OFFICIAL MEETS ASSEMBLY SPEAKER

JN291516 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 29 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 29 January--The head of the YAR parliamentary delegation that attended the recent joint meeting of the Nile Valley People's Assembly here has expressed his satisfaction with the Sudanese-Egyptian integration experiment.

The YAR parliamentary official added that during his meeting with the Sudanese People's Assembly speaker today, he invited him to visit the YAR in the name of Al-Qadi 'Abd al-Karim 'Arashi, YAR vice president and Contituent People's Assembly speaker.

TUNISIA

POLITICAL BUREAU REVIEWS PARTY ACTIVITIES

LD011010 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] At its meeting last night under the chairmanship of Hedi Nouira, the party's secretary general and prime minister, the Political Bureau reviewed the party's activities, giving particular attention to the preparations for the branch conferences which will be held in March and April 1979. The Political Bureau decided to hold a joint meeting with the executive offices of the national organizations on Friday, 23 February. It also decided to invite the Central Committee to meet on (?8) March, which coincides with the party's anniversary. The Political Bureau discussed at the end of the meeting issues relating to foreign policy.

WESTERN SAHARA

STATEMENT ON ATTACKS ON THREE AREAS REPORTED

LD301155 Algiers APS in Arabic 0900 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Summary] The Defense Ministry of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic has issued a statement on the new assault by the Saharan People's Liberation Army forces against Moroccan occupation forces in Buirat, Amgala and Tifariti. The statement says:

The Saharan combatants are continuing the fight on the northern front. On 25 January our fighters twice attacked the important garrison in Buirat. It started with a concentration of heavy fire totally destroying 3 outposts, 25 people being killed and others seriously wounded, and the destruction of 3 vehicles and a depot of the Moroccan forces. On the same day an enemy unit heading for Buirat garrison stormed a mineral field which was reclaimed by the Saharan People's Liberation Army a few kilometers from the area. Four jeeps and two lorries belonging to the enemy were destroyed, and about 10 members of the unit were killed.

The statement says that the liberation army has attacked a barracks belonging to enemy forces in Amgala. The enemy positions and establishments were shelled daily for a long period by heavy weapons from 20 to 30 [date as received] January. Enemy water tanks, fuel and food stores and communication establishments were destroyed by our fighters. Ten enemy soldiers were killed and 15 others injured. On 22 January the liberation army strafed Tifariti barracks, inflicting significant losses on the enemy, estimated at 7 soldiers killed and 9 others injured.

SPOKESMAN CATALOGS DESTRUCTION IN TAN TAN

LD302232 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Saharan Defense Ministry spokesman today supplied additional information on yesterday's attack against the Moroccan town of Tan Tan. He said the Saharan fighters completely occupied Tan Tan, which is well inside Moroccan territory, and remained there for 4 hours. During the attack the forces of the Saharan People's Army injured many enemies, including a lieutenant [words indistinct] and the province's police commissioner. The spokesman said: We destroyed and set on fire the military barracks, as well as the gendarmerie barracks, the police headquarters, the military command headquarters, the administration buildings, the town's petrol and fuel depots and the [word indistinct] base, the power station, many other installations and government vehicles.

The extent of the damage and the importance of the attack were implicitly confirmed in Morocco, where an extraordinary cabinet meeting was held chaired by King Hassan II [words indistinct] to examine the situation, the Saharan spokesman said. He went on: We note that the town of Tan Tan is one of the most important strategic bases--if not the most important one--for the Moroccan expeditionary corps in charge of operations in the Saharan territory.

BRIEFS

SUDAN: AMBASSADORS' CREDENTIALS--Khartoum, Jan 31 (SUNA)--Foreign Minister ar-Rashid at-Tahir today received the credentials of the Soviet ambassador-designate to Sudan, Mr Valdestlav Perovich Jokov, and the Jordanian ambassador-designate to Sudan to be delivered to the president of the republic. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 31 Jan 79 JN]

SUDAN: OIL REQUIREMENTS--Khartoum, 29 January--The Islamic Development Bank has agreed to finance Sudan's foreign requirements for oil products during the first quarter of this year. The Sudanese newspaper AS-SAHAFAH says that the aid will not be more than $14 million. [Cairo MENA in Arabic 1412 GMT 29 Jan 79 NC]

MK ELI'AV RESIGNS FROM KNESSET 31 JANUARY

TA311056 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 31 Jan 79 TA

[Text] MK Lova [Arye] Eli'av today resigned from the Knesset, speaking emotionally about the nature of his political and social philosophy. In his speech, Eli'av said that a declaration by Israel in which it says that it will recognize the rights of the Palestinians to self-determination in full peace and in clearly-defined and strict security conditions may bring progress in basically solving the conflict.

When peace arrives, Eli'av noted, Israel will have its 1967 borders, except for minor changes, and it is facing great tasks which will bring prosperity and blessings to it.

Chairwoman of the Knesset session Shoshana Arbeli-Almozlino congratulated MK Eli'av on behalf of the Knesset while Minister Nissim did so on behalf of the Cabinet. Both of them expressed the hope that Eli'av was only leaving the Ninth Knesset and that he would return to the House.

Our correspondent Zevi Yisra'el reports that Knesset members from all factions warmly shook Eli'av's hand.

KNESSET CALLS FOR POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PLAN

TA311257 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 31 Jan 79 TA

[Text] The Knesset has called on the government to formulate a detailed plan for the distribution of the population in Israel. Parliament says the government should make a special effort to populate the northern Galilee quickly and to bring 20,000 new inhabitants a year into the region. The Knesset also recommends that the government reduce investments in the center of the country, giving reference to the Galilee and Negev regions.

MINISTER MODA'I INTERVIEWED ON OIL, PARTY ISSUES

TA311754 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1410 GMT 31 Jan 79 TA

[Interview with Energy and Infrastructure Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i by Gid'on Zelinger, Yose Pri'el and Yitzhaq Golan in the framework of the weekly press conference--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Pri'el] We are now watching the unfolding events in Iran and their outcome cannot be forecast. You said lately that the problem of oil supply, as far as Israel is concerned, is not acute. It is reported by foreign sources that Iran was one of the major oil suppliers of Israel. You continue to say, in fact only last week, that there is no problem; there are oil reserves and there is no cause for panic. A secret report was given to the Knesset Finance Committee yesterday in the wake of which MK Shlomo Lorincz, the head of the committee, said to the press that the situation is more than worrisome. How do you explain the contradictions in all these remarks?

[Moda'i] To put things more precisely, I read the remarks of the chairman of the Finance Committee and he said that we had good foresight and had taken care of possible developments, but nonetheless the situation is more than worrisome.

I am not prepared to go into the precise definitions of the terms we use, but I do want to take advantage of this opportunity to say that we have taken care of and are still taking care of the oil supply, which is less regular than previously but is still meeting the needs of Israel. Nevertheless, the general world situation and more precisely, the availiability of oil supplies for Israel, which is separated from many international sources which cannot be directly approached since they have no dealings with us, does not allow us to be complacent. My ministry has plans to cover or meet every contingency with regard to oil supplies for Israel, plans to look for alternative sources where oil is very expensive and difficult to obtain and plans to conserve oil and reduce its consumption in Israel.

[Golan] Don't we rely on our friends the Americans to come to our aid when facing such trouble?

[Moda'i] It would be incorrect to say that we don't rely on our friends since they have offered and undertaken to help us in the event of shortages in our normal oil supply. However, we strongly want to avoid this recourse to American aid as long as possible, if not forever.

[Golan] The day before yesterday Israel began drilling another well in the 'Alma oil field. How does Israel act today regarding At-Tur? Does it act like a state which intends to stay in the place, leave it or develop it and try to get some rights regarding it?

[Zelinger] I would like to elaborate on this question, if I may. When you were the guest at our press conference program before the Camp David talks, but after As-Sadat's visit, you said--I quite clearly remember this--that we must not abandon the 'Alma oil field. You also said that international law recognizes our right to it, our exclusive right or shared with Egypt. I would like to ask if achieving peace depends on the oil issue?

[Moda'i] Our handling of the issue of developing the oil fields and continuing to prospect for oil in the Suez area runs along the lines of the general conception prevailing during World War II: to fight against the British as if they were not Germans and to fight the Germans as if they were not British. This means that we are developing the fields as though the issue of peace did not exist, but trying to promote the issue of peace as though the oil issue were solved. To refer to the second part of the question: I still firmly believe that Israel has a right--legally, morally and surely politically--within the framework of a peace agreement to enjoy the right to buy the oil it discovered and developed and which it will hand to the Egyptians on a silver platter. At the time of the earlier press conference I also thought that recognizing the Egyptian sovereignty over the Sinai would oblige us to pay the Egyptians the full price for the oil. This is also the direction the negotiations were taking. Since the negotiations on this issue have not stopped, not even for a week, since they started at the beginning of November in Washington, I am not free to go into details of the positions the different sides hold. I can repeat, however, that I cannot imagine that Israel will sign a peace treaty if the oil issue is not satisfactorily solved to meet its needs.

[Golan] According to the interim account you are giving today, will the Likud win the next elections?

[Moda'i] I have no doubt that the Likud will win and I am not basing this assessment on the fact that the Likud does not lack achievements although it also has failures.

[Zelinger] Would it win without Begin at its head?

[Moda'i] I am convinced that Mr Begin will lead the next Israeli Government as well.

[Pri'el] However, do you agree with the finance minister, who said that if Mr Begin does not head the Likud list in the next elections, he believes that the liberals should run in the elections on a separate list?

[Moda'i] Two answers. First, I hope no rumor has reached the finance minister about this, since if he heard this

[Zelinger--interrupting] The finance minister claimed he received this information in a Cabinet meeting.

[Moda'i] Either I did not participate in that Cabinet meeting, and there were very few such meetings, or this was not said at a Cabinet meeting. It seems to me that this was not said at a Cabinet meeting. Nevertheless, if the finance minister heard this on some personal occasion, I am very surprised that he should report it publicly. The man whose plan it is should have been the one to report this to the public if he thought it proper to do so. As for the hypothetical question, I said I hope this does not happen and Mr Begin continues to lead the Likud and also the next government. Even if Mr Begin, for one reason or another, decides that he cannot continue or that he doesnot want to continue to serve to the very end of the next [as heard] term in office, I do not see any reason for running separate lists in the elections. This is even more true now that we have only recently gone through a very hard and complicated election campaign with thousands of people possessing many different personal ambitions and have emerged out of this storm almost unscathed. This is a proof that we can and should function jointly. The chances to gain the maximum votes exist in running joint lists in the elections, not in running separately. Attempts to run separate lists in the elections have been carried out in Israel in the past. I cannot remember any impressive successes.

[Golan] I am speaking hypothetically: If Begin does not presenthis candidacy to the premiership, who is Moda'i's candidate for the Likud's leadership?

[Moda'i] My candidate is Mr Begin. I am not answering hypothetical questions. If I had to answer a hypothetical question--if for example my movement required this of me--I would want a long period to think this issue over. The question is not simple.

[Zelinger] This question is based on dozens of articles, not to mention editorials; does the liberal Likud faction still exist?

[Moda'i] Yes, there is no doubt that the Liberal Party exists. The parties in Israel are not all founded on the extreme and active support of their members

[Zelinger, interrupting] Will Mr Yitzhaq Moda'i be the head of the Liberal Party?

[Moda'i] We will learn this after the next party conference.

[Zelinger] Are you aiming at this position?

[Moda'i] I undoubtedly aim at this.

JUSTICE MINISTER TAMIR REACTS TO AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORT

TA312125 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2050 GMT 31 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Tel Aviv, 31 Jan--Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir reacted on Wednesday evening to the Amnesty International report on Israel. He said the accusations leveled at Israel are wrong from the point of view of objective justice and international relations.

Mr Tamir said that compared with the English and Americans during World War II, we deserve international credit for our liberal approach toward administrative detentions and our avoidance of irregular acts.

"Despite the murderous attacks on us, there are only several dozen people in administrative detention out of the million and a quarter of Arabs under our control," Mr Tamir said, rejecting the claim that Israel's administrative detentions are harsh. He also denied that the detainees are held under arrest because of their views.

The minister remarked that Israel approached elements who have a senior legal status in the United States with the proposal that jurists come and examine the actual situation in the field. Israel is, however, unwilling to be exposed to hostile elements. In his opinion the checks made by the Red Cross are enough, in addition to the criticism from the open Israeli society.

According to changes in regulations, the defense minister is the one who will decide on each administrative detention and will be responsible for this before the Knesset. His decision is valid for 6 months and every 2 months a check will be made. The president of the district court will legally supervise this and his decision can be appealed before a supreme justice.

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT EXPLAINS ITS MANIFESTO

TA311621 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 31 Jan 79 TA

[Text] The heads of the National Progressive Movement of the Arab students say that the public has not properly understood the manifesto they sent to the National Palestinian Congress and that it did not in fact include any direct or indirect call for an armed struggle against the State of Israel. In a statement they say that the manifesto constituted the expression of a political view that is similar to views that have been expressed in the past and, therefore, it cannot be considered a crime. Nevertheless, the heads of the movement admit that the document indeed rejects Zionism as an ideology and as a reality that are based on national oppression and discrimination and these, according to their definition, characterizes the present regime. This, according to them, is a legitimate view and one should not be punished merely for thoughts.

NEW ARAB PUBLICATION DISTRIBUTED IN GALILEE

TA311116 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 31 Jan 79 TA

[Text] A publication that calls for granting the Arabs of the Galilee and Triangle villages the right of self-determination has recently been distributed in the Galilee. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar says that the publication, called ETGAR, was published by a group of Arab students last month in Jerusalem, but is only now being distributed in the northern part of the country.

MAPAM CENTER CONDEMNS GOVERNMENT'S REACTION TO ARAB EXTREMISTS

TA311845 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 31 Jan 79 TA

[Text] MAPAM condemned the expressions used against the publications of the extreme Arab students and the use of house-arrest orders. The MAPAM Center says that it is the right and duty of the state to defend itself and the law indeed grants it many ways of acting against incitement. However, house-arrest orders are not the appropriate answer to the act. MAPAM also believes that the manifesto does not express the view of the general Arab sector in the country and the country should strengthen its loyal Arab citizens by increasing their integration into the life of the country.

RESIDENTS OF ARAB VILLAGES CLAIM THEIR LANDS EXPROPRIATED

TA311516 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 31 Jan 79 TA

[Text] The residents of the villages of Hizma and Jaba' near Jerusalem say that 3,000 dunams were taken from them. These dunams border on the Neve Ya'aqov neighborhood and are located east and south of it. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari says that about 200 farmers from these villages received letters from the person in charge of absentee properties in Ramallah telling them to come to his office in order to negotiate the compensation. To date none of them have complied. The Ramallah municipality also claims that an order banning construction was imposed on a large area within its jurisdiction south of this town.

NUMBER OF ARABS FROM TERRITORIES WORKING IN ISRAEL GROWS

TA311251 Tel Aviv HAZOFE in Hebrew 31 Jan 79 p 4 TA

[Excerpt] About 75,000 persons from the administered territories were employed in Israel in the third quarter of 1978 (July-September). This is an increase of 11 percent as compared with the approximately 67,000 employed during the same period of 1977. Of that number, 40,000 persons came to work in Israel from Judaea and Samaria (as compared with 38,000 in 1977) and 35,000 came from the Gaza Strip and northern Sinai (as compared with 29,000 in 1977). This was reported by the Central Statistics Bureau spokesman on the basis of family surveys that are routinely conducted in the territories.

CONSOLIDATION OF W. BANK SETTLEMENTS CONTINUES

TA311245 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 31 Jan 79 p 6 TA

[By Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Text] In order to set up new settlements or to consolidate existing settlements, representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and from the Jewish Agency Settlement Division are now being assisted by Deputy Attorney General Pli'a Albeq in locating areas in Judaea and Samaria which are not recorded in the land registry and which are defined as rocky lands.

The land survey is well underway now and it was learned last night that the findings would be summed up within the next month and will serve as a basis for every decision pertaining to rural settlements in Judaea and Samaria.

Meanwhile, preparations are underway to consolidate Jewish settlements in four centers. Land has already been earmarked for Ma'ale Ha'adumim and its construction is to begin soon. Consolidation of the Elon More settlement is no longer being disputed and the plans for the consolidation already exist. As for Bet Horon, there are difficulties in pinpointing suitable areas, but the land problem should be solved before the end of the next fiscal year.

A meeting between settlement factors and representatives from Giv'on to discuss the fleshing out of the region is to take place today. Two hundred families are reported to be waiting to settle in that region.

EL AL FLIGHTS TO TEHRAN RESUME, IMMIGRANTS EXPECTED

TA311157 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 31 Jan 79 p 1 TA

[By Rahel Primor]

[Text] El Al is resuming its air link with Tehran this morning after an interruption of more than 2 weeks.

With the resumption of El Al flights to Iran, following Tehran International Airport's being reopened for regular flights, the company's planes are expected to bring to Israel several hundred Jewish families who in the last 2 weeks announced their intention to come here.

Despite the mounting tension in Iran, no reports have been received recently of a substantial awakening in that country's Jewish community. Estimates regarding the number of potential immigrants are only based on the small number of requests filed by Jewish families in Tehran and other cities.

MINISTRY MAY TAKE BACK CONCESSION TO E. JERUSALEM COMPANY

TA311628 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 31 Jan 79 TA

[Text] The Energy Ministry is examining the possibility of supplying electricity produced in Israel to the neighborhoods in Jerusalem which currently receive their electricity from the East Jerusalem Electricity Company. Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i said that if the company does not meet the rigid conditions that will be dictated to it, his ministry will consider depriving it of the concession which will expire in about 2 years.

Bethlehem Mayor To Intercede

TA311522 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 31 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Bethlehem's mayor, Elyas Frayj, left for Amman and his main task is to try to convince the Jordanian Government to extend aid to the East Jerusalem Electricity Company. Jordan refuses to help the company out of its difficult financial straits since it supplies electricity to [Jewish] settlements and agreed to having representatives of the Jerusalem municipality participate in its board of directors. The head of the board of directors has recently left for Amman, but he was not received by the Jordanian authorities. Now he is followed by Elyas Frayj who also serves as the deputy chairman of the board of directors of the East Jerusalem Electricity Company.

SABOTAGE CHARGE EXPLODES IN JANIN, NO CASUALTIES

TA311406 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 31 Jan 79 TA

[Text] A sabotage charge exploded this morning in the employment office in Janin. There were no casualties, but there was light damage. The charge was laid inside a pipe and was operated by a clock.

ANTITERRORIST PUNISHMENT INFLICTED IN E. JERUSALEM

TA010544 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 1 Feb 79 TA

[Text] Security personnel last night walled up two houses in East Jerusalem in which people were living who are connected with the terrorist cell that has been uncovered in the village Abu Dis. This is reported by the IDF spokesman.

In the Wadi (Jaus) quarter, the house of (Tawfiq Abu Zahara) was walled up. He is suspected of having hidden in his house terrorist (Nasir Sa'id al-Effendi) of Abu Dis, despite his having known of the acts of sabotage the latter had perpetrated. The terrorist hid in the house for some 2 weeks before he was caught.

In the Abu Tur quarter, a house was walled up in which (Rafiq Sulayman al-Khatib) was living. He is also a member of the Abu Dis cell. He carried out two sabotage acts in Jerusalem, planned other attacks and kept military materiel in his home.

Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari adds that another large cache of sabotage materiel was found in Abu Dis yesterday.

TERRORISTS ATTACK ENCLAVES NORTH OF METULLA IN LEBANON

TA312110 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2100 GMT 31 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Metulla, 31 Jan--After a few days of quiet the terrorists in southern Lebanon again violated the cease-fire when they attacked the villages of the enclaves north of Metulla with artillery fire on Wednesday afternoon.

The fire was directed from their positions at Beaufort Castle. No casualties were reported.

Major Haddad, the commander of the Lebanese forces in the south, views the terrorists violation of the cease-fire as serious. He complained to the UNIFIL authorities in southern Lebanon.

In the wake of the firing, tense quiet again prevails in the region. The terrorists continue to shoot toward the villages from time to time.

IDF COMMAND CHANGES TO TAKE PLACE 2 FEB

TA010703 Jerusalem POST in English 1 Feb 79 p 3 TA

[By POST military correspondent]

[Text] Two changes in the IDF Command will go into effect tomorrow: Aluf [Maj Gen] Shlomo Gazit will hand over his job as head of military intelligence, and Aluf Avraham Orly will be leaving as chief coordinator of activities in the administered territories.

Gazit will be replaced by Aluf Yehoshu'a Sagie, and Danny Matt will take over from Orly.

HAZOFE COMMENTS ON CARTER'S PRO-ISRAEL REMARK

TA311155 Tel Aviv HAZOFE in Hebrew 31 Jan 79 p 3 TA

[Ya'aqov Edelstein commentary: "Israel--Asset or Liability"]

[Text] President Carter's pro-Israeli remark terming Israel a "strategic asset" of the United States, which was made during new Israeli Ambassador Efrayim 'Evron's presentation of credentials in Washington, has neither been transmitted to the U.S. media nor published in White House official records.

Also, the remark was not included in the official reports on the President's statements published by the White House.

Political circles believe that the U.S. State Department intervened to have this remark struck from the record. The remark is important enough in itself in view of presidential adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski's assertion that Israel is a "strategic liability" of the United States.

At the same time, emphasis is being put on the passage in Carter's address to the nation in which he stressed that stability in the Middle East is strategically important to the United States.

What follows is the exact version of what Carter said during Ambassador 'Evron's credentials presentation ceremony: "This is Ambassador 'Evron, the new representative of the great Israeli nation. I believe you are all aware of the importance of that country to us. Strategically, it means a great deal regarding the security of our country and the stability in the Middle East. The Israelis are friends and allies in the broadest meaning of those words."

It will be recalled that this opinion was expressed in the letter of the retired generals and admirals who wrote to President Carter demanding that he recognize Israel's decisive role in deterring Soviet aggression in the Middle East.

It is believed that President Carter said what he did at the ceremony for two reasons: He wanted to bolster Atherton's mission in Israel and to soften Israel's positions. He also wanted to soften the impact of his brother Billy's "flirtation" with the Government of Libya, when he privately invited a Libyan delegation and made a number of derogatory remarks about Jews and Israel. This adversely affected President Carter's standing in U.S. public opinion. Thus, it was a well-considered political remark and not merely a chance utterance.

REPORT ISSUED ON DEMONSTRATIONS, ATTACK ON GENERAL LATIFI

LD311204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Public Relations Office of the Imperial State Gendarmerie today issued a statement regarding the incidents that occurred on 28 and 29 January. The statement strongly denies the rumors that a number of demonstrators were killed or wounded by gendarmerie officers. The gendarmerie has also described as incorrect and strongly denied the rumors that gendarmerie elements in plain clothes on the roof of the gendarmerie headquarters killed 150 people and wounded 600 others.

The statement says: The gendarmerie station situated adjacent to 24 Esfand Square is not a combat unit; as can be understood from its title, it is a headquarters for coordinating gendarmerie operations throughout the country. Its sole duty is to maintain law and order in the country's rural areas, near or far.

The Public Relations Office of the Imperial State Gendarmerie, regarding the incidents of 28 and 29 January, adds: At 1430 on 28 January a group of people at 24 Esfand Square attacked the headquarters' service buses and set two of them on fire. They also inflicted substantial damage to five other buses and a minibus. At this point the guardsmen at the headquarters northern entrance began to fire in the air to disperse the demonstrators. Following this, demonstrators surrounded the building. Some of the demonstrators, (?using) the neighboring rooftops, attacked the headquarters building with grenades and Molotov cocktails. As a result of this attack, a gendarme was martyred, one warrant officer was wounded and the officers' restaurant was set on fire. Immediately afterward, the gendarmerie headquarters requested assistance from the martial law authorities. The encirclement of the building was ended with their help by 1930 and the demonstrators were dispersed.

The Public Relations Office of the Imperial State Gendarmerie, regarding the assassination attempt on the life of Maj Gen Taqi Latifi, the chief of the adjutants department of the gendarmerie, says that on 29 January a large number of demonstrators once again repeated the previous day's scene around the gendarmerie headquarters. The officers in charge, following warnings to the demonstrators and with the assistance of a number of clergymen, succeeded in dispersing the demonstrators. At 1600 hours the same day, when Maj Gen Taqi Latifi was heading for his home, more than 400 demonstrators stopped him at Amirabad Street. They wounded the driver and set the car on fire. They severely wounded Major General Latifi and carried him onto the Tehran University campus. After remonstrations by a number of eminent ayatollahs regarding the demonstrators' improper behavior, the general was immediately transferred to the hospital. It is said that at no time did the general fire on or attack the demonstrators in the incident.

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES PRE-1955 PAPERS MAY RESUME PUBLICATION

LD311204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Ministry of Information and Tourism announced today that all newspapers and magazines published before 1 August 1955 whose publication was subsequently stopped may, in accordance with the conditions of the press law, apply to resume publication. The text of the statement is as follows:

The owners of newspapers and magazines published before 1 August 1955 which later came under the provisions of the note annexed to section three of the 1955 Press Law are hereby informed:

If publication of these papers and periodicals was discontinued because of the emergency situation, including the ban imposed by military governorates, they may apply to the Directorate of Internal Press of the Ministry of Information and Tourism and, in accordance with the provisions incorporated in the abovementioned section, take measures to resume publication of their newspapers or magazines.

According to the note appearing under section three of the 1955 Press Law, the right of publication granted to newspapers and periodicals until the present date remains in force, provided that they have been published regularly for a minimum of 1 year during the last 4 years, and provided that the moral propriety of the publisher receives the approval of the committee authorized under the section. The opinion of the committee in this respect is final.

ATOMIC ORGANIZATION ENDS FOREIGN EMPLOYEES' CONTRACTS

LD311114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] In accordance with an order issued by the director of the Iranian atomic energy organization effective today, the organization has abolished all its representative offices abroad as well as the organization's Security Bureau. The services of all the foreign employees of the organization will also be terminated by 19 February 1979.

The Ministry of Energy's Security Bureau and affiliated organizations have been abolished. In their place, guards at the water and electricity organizations will continue to perform their duty.

BAKHTIAR ADDRESSES NATION PRIOR TO KHOMEYNI'S RETURN

LD312343 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar, the prime minister, addressed a message addressed to the Iranian nation this afternoon:

[Bakhtiar--begin recording] Noble people of Iran: Every day a large number of friends ask me to discuss with you directly the country's problems and the government's difficulties. As always, I bow to the opinion of the majority and hereby address you.

Iran is passing through an extremely sensitive and, to a certain extent, dangerous juncture. The matter of our unity and existence constitute the government's prime goal. Toward this end, as I have repeatedly said, I shall shrink from no self-sacrifice or crusade.

For me, the concept of freedom is extremely clear. And in this short period I have in effect shown this to all the people of this country, and particularly to those opposing me. At any rate, I call on all my dear compatriots these days to choose their path with clear-sightedness and commonsense and not to be swayed by foreigners' instigations, which are often skillfully portrayed as sympathy and advice.

All revolutions in the world--once they drag on and become tiresome to the people--bring in their wake a dictatorial system. Let us endeavor to make use of this freedom movement for the benefit of the people of the country and with respect for the law. Otherwise, without considering the various other dangers which threaten us, the realm would probably return to a black period of dictatorship and possibly even of feudalism.

As a well-known and recognized Iranian and a struggler along the path of right and liberty, I call on all of you to pay heed to these reminders of mine. Once again, I repeat that our press, which has languished for a full 25 years under the domination of a dictatorial regime, is already writhing in straitened circumstances brought about by a new censorship pressing down on it from two directions. And often those very people who were the servants of despotism, in order to strengthen their own positions, portray themselves as being in the forefront of the movement, as being more revolutionary and militant than others. One should see for oneself and then say: Take warning, then, O ye with eyes. [Koran quotation, spoken in Arabic]

This government, and I personally, will be firm in our beliefs and in any case will remain committed to personal and social freedom, to the multiplicity of parties and political groups, the freedom of work and the lawful utilization of the fruits of work.

The state of Iran, with its overwhelming majority of Muslim inhabitants, has cemented its Islamic aspect with its national culture and thereby laid the foundation of our present civilization. The constitution, which today's opposition considers obsolete and the correct implementation of which they made a fuss over until recently, has two crystal-clear aspects: first, according to its clear text it has an indissoluble link with the true religion of Islam; second, according to its own standards change is permitted so as to keep in step with social, political and economic situations and circumstances. This is a point which is worthy of deep thought and is, in effect, a riposte to those who, without coming up with a clear and progressive political program, speak by fits and starts of issues about which they know nothing at all.

In these hours, when His Great Eminence the Imam Khomeyni, after many long years, is arriving on the soil of the country, the government, while congratulating and felicitating all Iranian Muslims, deems it essential to inform the public of the following points:

The government will value all the views and guidance expressed by his great eminence and by other great ayatollahs and, as I have often reminded you, always bear in mind the lofty precepts of Islam. However, it will also decidedly carry out its lawful duties and will resolutely oppose anarchy and inhuman acts by suspect elements.

The government will not permit the lives, property and honor of the people to be transgressed against for private reasons, personal aims and vendettas by individuals.

The government will not permit the affairs of the state to be governed other than by and through the power of the central government.

The government cannot tolerate the fact that hundreds of thousands of young people are loafing aimlessly around and are daily fomenting riots and disturbances in the schools and universities at the instigation of foreigners.

I loudly warn all dear compatriots that from this hour onward every single drop of blood that might be shed in this country, in view of the liberties that have been given and the government's peaceful attitude, will be the responsibility of those individuals who have engaged in plots and are egging on the law enforcement forces to a fight. With all the liberties there are today, there is no longer any room for violence and clashes. This peaceful spirit and humane attitude should not--God forbid--be misinterpreted. The lawful government should implement the law, and be assured that it will.

Therefore, I call on all humanitarian and honorable people to remain calm from now on so that the government can embark on fulfilling its promises, among which may be included the dissolution of martial law. It is up to you to make me determined to return the soldiers to the barracks and to embark in a calm atmosphere, with the efforts and diligence of the public, on rebuilding a progressive, religious and free Iran. Toward this end I seek the help of the entire dear Iranian nation and I entrust you all to the care of almighty God.

TEHRAN REPORTS PREPARATIONS FOR KHOMEYNI'S ARRIVAL

LD311744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The citizens of Tehran are preparing to welcome His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni. Since this morning large crowds have been gathering in the streets along his route and have cleaned up the streets and alleys. Groups of volunteers have gathered debris and the remnants of previous days' roadblocks and fires with the help of motorized equipment and have swept and cleaned up roads and sidewalks. Many pictures and slogans have also been put up along his route.

The Committee for the Welcome of His Eminence Imam Khomeyni, while giving the glad tidings of His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni's arrival at 0900 on Thursday, has addressed a number of reminders to all welcomers. The committee has called on the people to observe order and calm and refrain from street decorations and sacrificing animals. The committee has also asked the welcomers to refrain from distributing food, leaflets or any kind of pictures. More than 50,000 young volunteers have undertaken to maintain order along the route of the procession for His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni from the Mehrabad Airport to Behesht-e Zahra. The committee has asked the people to cooperate fully with them.

In addition to thousands of Tehran citizens, large groups of people from the provinces have come to Tehran to welcome His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni. Delegations from Qom and Mashhad have been sent to Tehran to welcome His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni on behalf of Haj Seyyed Kazem Shari'at-Madari, Haj Seyyed Mohammad Reza Golpaygani, Seyyed Shahaboddin Najafi Mar'ashi, Seyyed 'Abdorreza Shirazi, Haj Aqa Hasan Qomi, Haj Seyyed Mohammad Vahidi, Haj Seyyed Sadeq Vahidi and other eminent ayatollahs.

TEHRAN MILITARY GOVERNOR ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON MEETINGS

LD311850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

["Text" of communique No 36 of the Military Governorate of Tehran and District issued the evening of 31 January]

[Text] Esteemed citizens of the capital, in accordance with the request of a number of the esteemed fellow citizens and as approved by the government, the welcoming ceremony for His Great Eminence the Ayatollah Khomeyni will take place Thursday, 1 February, at Mehrabad Airport. Therefore, movements and meetings, as of 0700 on the morning of the said day, will be permitted for a period of 3 days, provided order and discipline are observed in the city and district of Tehran and provided the movements and meetings do not cause any clashes and actions which could result in undermining public order.

Opportunist and subversive elements, as always, are lying in wait in order to make use of every chance to cause disturbances and riots, to implement their filthy inclinations and goals and to endanger the independence and existence of our dear country, Iran.

By infiltrating the ranks of marches and rallies and by orchestrating scenes of clashes and collisions with the participants, they try to bring about new tragic adventures, frighten and terrorize the people and, as a result, impose their traitorous designs on the people and the esteemed compatriots. Because of these elements the Military Governorate of Tehran and District, by virtue of the sacred duty which is incumbent upon it in establishing public order and tranquillity, safeguarding the lives, properties and honor of the dear compatriots and in uncovering antinational plots, hereby takes the opportunity to warn all the esteemed fellow citizens to beware of the danger which is lying in wait for them due to infiltration by opportunist and subversive elements. The military governorate expects all the participants in the marches and rallies to observe order and tranquility and, by selecting reliable persons to be positioned along the marches and rallies, to prevent the infiltration of subversives who approach their ranks and rallies in order to create disturbances and not to allow opportunist adventurists to translate their filthy aims into reality.

There is no doubt whatsoever that the officers of the Military Governorate of Tehran and District will with complete vigilance keep an eye on the situation and circumstances. Any subversion, riot-mongering and operations calculated to undermine public order or attacks and onslaughts against sensitive and vital points in the city of Tehran, the ministries, the army, the gendarmerie or police organizations of the Imperial State of Iran, the safeguarding of which have special priority, will be defeated and crushed with the utmost stringency.

In the meantime, it draws the attention of the esteemed citizens of the capital to the fact that Mehrabad Airport, from dawn tomorrow until the completion of the said ceremonies, is excused from receiving esteemed travelers because of the closure of roads. The time when esteemed travelers can go to the airport will be announced later.

[Signed] The military governor of Tehran and district, Lt Gen Mehdi Rahimi.

KERMAN POLICE CHIEF SERIOUSLY WOUNDED IN SHOOTING

LD311750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Kerman chief of police was the victim of an assassination attempt today. At 1330 today, the Kerman chief of police, accompanied by his guard and his driver, was returning from his office when he was attacked on Kerman's Samsam Street by a number of unknown persons. In the incident a hail of machinegun fire was directed at Kerman police chief Col Reza Mo'tamedi, and his accompanying police warrant officer, police department driver and police chief's guard. The driver and the guard of the Kerman police chief were killed in the incident and Colonel Mo'tamedi was seriously wounded. He was immediately transferred to the city's Shah Hospital and operated on. After the operation, the Kerman police chief is now in a state of coma.

STRIKING TEHRAN BROADCASTERS CALLED IN

LD312037 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1630 GMT on 31 January carries the following announcement by the Founding Council of the Union of National Iranian Radio and Television Organization:

"In view of the fact that tomorrow the homecoming of His Great Eminence the Ayatollah Khomeyni will be broadcast on the National Iranian Radio and Television and in view of the role of the Founding Council of the Union of National Iranian Radio and Television Organization's staff in these ceremonies, the council therefore urges all colleagues on strike, particularly staff members on strike from the broadcasting, microwave, transmitter, production and news technical units, in view of the traffic problems expected early tomorrow morning, to come as soon as they can this evening to the headquarters of the organization in Jam-e Jam and the reportage unit in order to learn about the issues and tasks with which they will be entrusted.

COMMITTEE PREPARING KHOMEYNI WELCOME ISSUES STATEMENT

LD312200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

["Text" of statement No 5 of the Committee for the Welcome of Imam Khomeyni issued on 31 January]

[Text] The Committee for the Welcome of the Imam Khomeyni, on the eve of the homecoming of the Imam Khomeyni, draws the attention of the dear compatriots to the following points:

1. Cooperation with law enforcement officers in putting into effect their reminders and in keeping the route clear for the movement of the Imam Khomeyni is of the utmost necessity.

2. Special armbands have been prepared for the law enforcement officers on the day of welcome which carry the words "Orders of the Committee for the Welcome of the Imam Khomeyni." Therefore, armbands issued on previous days are no longer valid.

3. Should a disruption of order take place along the route or should someone be insulted, it is expected that the people will remain calm so that no difficulties arise along the route.

4. The parking and gathering of transport vehicles should be avoided in the streets along the route up to the first intersection of roads.

5. Once again, please pay attention to other reminders which were included in the previous statement.

[Signed] The Committee for the Welcome of the Iman Khomeyni.

PARIS LE FIGARO ON POSSIBLE ARMY INTERVENTION

LD011121 Paris LE FIGARO in French 31 Jan 79 pp 1,5 LD

[Thierry Desjardins Tehran dispatch: "Khomeyni in Tehran Tomorrow"]

[Excerpts] Khomeyni has no choice--if he arrives, he will immediately have to proclaim his Islamic republic and appoint his provisional government. But this will mean confrontation.

It has been reported that yesterday morning General Qarabaghi told someone close to Shahpur Bakhtiar: "If he proclaims a republic, the government will have to arrest him. It is up to the army to make sure that the law is respected. If anything is to be changed, the law [texts] must be changed first. Otherwise, the army will intervene. 'Amen' to a republic provided that the laws are changed first."

This means that Qarabaghi is now in complete agreement with Bakhtiar's theses, at least ostensibly. He no longer mentions the shah. He now acknowledges only democracy and legality, and this attitude makes it much easier for the army to thwart the ayatollah.

TEHRAN RADIO REPORTS KHOMEYNI'S ARRIVAL 1 FEB

LD010619 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 0553 GMT on 1 February interrupts its musical program suddenly with an announcement, apparently intercepted in progress, reporting that the Iranian people are welcoming Imam Khomeyni's return to the homeland. The announcer describes the scene, apparently from Tehran, and repeatedly refers to the difficulties they are experiencing in their efforts to link up with Mehrabad Airport and other reporters on the spot to describe the scene there. At one point the announcer says that Khomeyni is expected to deliver a speech in front of Tehran University as his procession arrives there. Another announcer breaks in at 0600 GMT to report that there seems to be also video transmission problems. An announcer reviews the country's developments since an anti-Khomeyni article was "planted" in a major Iranian newspaper by the "agents of the regime ruling at the time." The announcer, however, does not continue his narrative and continues trying to link up with his other colleagues at the airport. The announcer is then completely cut off at 0607 GMT and recorded Iranian music is broadcast instead.

Further Report

LD011140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] His Great Eminence the Ayatollah Khomeyni has arrived in Tehran. While congratulating all the dear compatriots on his arrival and welcoming the Ayatollah Khomeyni, we hope his arrival in the country will herald the restoration of tranquillity, peace, reconciliation, cordiality and fraternity among us all, and that our national unity will be strengthened with his eminence's spiritual guidance and direction. Now you will hear reports on the arrival of the Ayatollah Khomeyni:

His Great Eminence the Ayatollah Khomeyni, the Iranian Shi'ite leader, arrived in Tehran on board a chartered Air France jumbo jet at 0936 admidst a most tumultuous welcome from various sections of the Iranian nation.

According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, along the procession route the Ayatollah Khomeyni was to take, a number of people in a group who poured into the road as his car was passing met with accidents and some of them were injured. According to reports, the crowd was so dense and its pressure was so great that the speech the Ayatollah Khomeyni was previously expected to deliver in front on Tehran University did not take place, and the Ayatollah Khomeyni and his entourage continued their procession toward Behesht-e Zahra.

Upon the arrival of the Ayatollah Khomeyni, who landed in Tehran at 0936 hours, His Great Eminence the Ayatollah Taleqani went into the aircraft and welcomed him. According to a report, Messrs Qotbzadeh, Yazdi, Bani Sadr and Dariush Foruhar were among the entourage of the Ayatollah Khomeyni. In addition, leaders of the National Front and those of other political parties could be seen along the procession route.

At the main hall of Mehrabad Airport, there was first a recitation of verses from the glorious Koran and then the Ayatollah Khomeyni, in a brief speech, said: I express my thanks for the sentiments of various sections of the people. The sentiments of the Iranian nation are so overwhelming that I will never be able to return them adequately. I express my thanks to the religious community which has made sacrifices in the events of the past; to the students who have suffered in these developments; to merchants and businessmen who have faced difficulties; to the young, the businessmen of the bazaar, the academics and members of religious schools who have shed their blood in these developments; to university professors, the judiciary, the judges and the lawyers; to all sections of the people, the workers and the peasantry.

AFP Report

OW010547 Hong Kong AFP in English 0545 GMT 1 Feb 79 OW

[Excerpts] Tehran, 1 Feb (AFP)--Iranian Muslim leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni arrived here from exile in Paris at 9 am (0530 GMT) today. Several million supporters of the ayatollah, who spent 15 years abroad in opposition to the now-departed shah, were waiting near Mehrabad Airport to give him a hero's welcome. A human fence of "Islamic police" linked arms to control the crowds thronging the 32 kms (20 miles) of road along which the ayatollah was due to drive at the head of a procession to Behesht Zahra Cemetery, burial place of slain Muslim demonstrators.

There were no soldiers at the airport or along the triumphal route, bedecked with thousands of banners, most of them reading, "Khomeyni, Welcome Home".

When he left his plane the ayatollah was surrounded by a horde of newsmen and photographers as he made his way to a car which drove him to the airport buildings where several thousand mullahs (religious leaders), politicians and supporters were waiting for him. The airport buildings were covered with religious slogans and banners supporting the ayatollah.

Among those greeting him were Karim Sanjabi, leader of the centre-left National Front, and the head of the Armenian religious community.

The television service which had managed to transmit pictures of the ayatollah's arrival suddenly interrupted its transmission at 0945 and replaced the arrival ceremony with a portrait of the shah after announcing it was having technical difficulties.

Hundreds of thousands of cars were heading for the cemetery where loudspeakers kept those waiting informed of the arrival ceremonies. The cemetery has also been equipped with closed circuit television to enable every one to see and hear the religious leader when he speaks.

Visibly moved at his return from exile, the ayatollah made a call for unity in a first speech made at the airport.

"It is unity which has enabled us to win", he declared, urging intellectuals, members of the opposition and the minority groups to remain united with the religious movement. The ayatollah also violently attacked the shah whom he described as "this traitor who has retarded our country and who has put our army in the grip of a foreign army." The ayatollah said he believed the victory would be total "when the monarchy is finally uprooted". He said that from now on "fifty years of treachery (an allusion to the Pahlavi dynasty) has come to an end". He went on to denounce "foreign agents who are trying to bring the shah back and save the regime".

The ayatollah finally left the airport for the city at 1030 local (0700 GMT).

AFP: KHOMEYNI TO PROCLAIM 'REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT'

TA010834 Paris AFP in English 0830 GMT 1 Feb 79 TA

[Text] Tehran, 1 Feb (AFP)--Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni will proclaim a "revolutionary government" within two or three days, a close aide told newsmen on the opposition Muslim leader's flight home from exile overnight. The ayatollah would not negotiate with Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar until he resigned, the aide, Qotbzadeh, said.

Arms were being distributed to the Iranian people, the order to use them had not been given but the "hour is approaching," he added. Their weapons were less powerful than those of the military but the people had faith and would win, he said.

Mr Qotbzadeh, exiled from Iran for 21 years and seen as the future minister of the "revolutionary government," warned that any attempt on the ayatollah's life would lead to widespread bloodshed.

During the impromptu press conference the ayatollah himself was resting on the upper deck of the plane accompanied only by his son. "The ayatollah is very tired. The events of the past few days have taxed him. He must be left to rest," an aide told newsmen.

QNA: KHOMEYNI TO ALLOW PLO TO OPEN OFFICE IN TEHRAN

NC010933 Doha QNA in Arabic 0840 GMT 1 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 1 February--In a dispatch from Paris, the Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA' reports that Iranian opposition leader Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni has promised to allow the PLO to open an office in Tehran which would enjoy all the powers of an embassy. Quoting Palestinian sources, the paper says that the candidate to fill the post of the director of the PLO's office in Tehran is Sa'id Kamal.

AL-ANBA' further says that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will visit Iran after Imam Khomeyni assumes power there.

QOTBZADEH DISCUSSES KHOMEYNI'S ISLAMIC POLICIES

LD311311 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Jan 79 p 2 LD

[Article by S. Qotbzadeh, "Iranian writer and journalist close to Ayatollah Khomeyni": "Appeal to the Liberals"]

[Text] Religion has never been divorced from Muslim political life without being replaced by misfortune and poverty. That observation explains why all the people's movements in Mulsim countries over the past 150 years have been inspired by Islam, whose principles open up the prospect of promoting a free humanity "representing God on earth."

When the people stand beneath statues of Reza Shah and his son and loudly proclaim that God is supreme, they crush all despotism.

In social, cultural, political and other aspects of life, priority is always given to virtue and education; all class and rank privileges are rejected. Similarly, the rules of economic life are based solely on men's actions and work. The spiritual dimension is the basis of thought so that the individual, in siding with the universal cause, might sacrifice himself for society. However, that cause is not a remote and inaccessible notion; "we are nevertheless closer to Him than His jugular vein," the Koran says. In Islam God is omnipresent, witnessing all material or spiritual acts.

Since those principles have never been systematically applied since the days of Islam's Prophet and 'Ali's caliphate, Muslim societies have encountered great problems. For the Shi'ites, all governments which did not take justice into consideration were usurpers and they have always struggled against them.

Complete Freedom of Speech

Since the vast majority of our people are Muslims, under that system they have complete freedom of speech, limited only by the general interest. There is no official Shi'ite organization. The only fundamental values are specialization in theology and "science".

Therefore, an "Islamic government" does not mean a "theocracy" in the strict sense of the term. It is the divine law and Islamic principles which govern to apply equality, justice, liberty and fraternity.

Islamic culture and civilization have created an atmosphere in Iran which survives the attacks suffered. The religious minorities, being familiar with monotheistic thought, also contest all powers aside from God's power and they, too, want a just state like that of 'Ali. That is why Muslims and non-Muslims in Iran have been united in the struggle against the shah's regime.

That alliance will inevitably influence the choice of what form the future government will take. It will lead to an Islamic republic and not to some government produced by an agreement between a few "politicians" whose only objective is to gain power.

The new Iranian regime, founded on Islamic education and experiences from the days of the Prophet and Ali, will give everybody complete freedom in order to allow all to flourish; it will fully exploit the country's riches in order to relieve the people's poverty.

We will not need an army to shoot the people. Ayatollah Khomeyni has stated on several occasions that the army, which is overequipped and trained by the Americans, does not serve the nation's defense but the regime and Washington's designs in the region.

Now that the shah has fallen, there is no reason to preserve it in its present form. Since it will no longer act as the Persian Gulf's policeman, it will no longer be used against the people. Its organization will be changed and its arms reduced to meet the nation's real needs.

During the last 200 years the presence of two superpowers to the north and south of Iran has convinced Iranian politicians that our country could only survive by giving way to their greed. The geopolitical situation prevented it--even when it placed itself in a position of complete dependence on one of the superpowers--from defending itself against the other superpower. During periods of peaceful coexistence in particular the two blocs have always agreed to share the profits, and the only means of liberating Iran is to remove it from the hands of the superpowers. The departure of the U.S. advisers will rid us of the consumer society and of an imposed culture which produced an artificial economic activity in certain social strata, thus preventing them from seeing the poverty suffered by the vast majority.

The belief held by some people that the regime's fall will expose the country to the communist threat disregards the fact that the Iranian people are not prepared to accept any ideology but Islamic ideology.

It is therefore impossible to establish a non-Islamic popular system in Iran other than by violence. And even if the people accepted it, would the other powers tolerate it?

If the USSR were capable of spreading communism to Muslim countries, it would obviously already have done so in its own Islamic republics which force alone separated from Iran. Now, those regions are still rebellious to the communist regime and Islamic thought is a source of embarrassment to the dominant Marxism.

A Development Based on Justice

During the past 60 years Russia has opposed our country's independence and the establishment of an Islamic government because of the position of its own Muslim republics. After supporting Reza Khan, it provoked disturbances during World War II to justify the presence of Western colonialism. It opposed the plans to nationalize Iranian oil and refused to return our gold...until the CIA's coup d'etat in 1953. It maintained extremely good economic and political relations with the shah's regime.

The future regime will give serious thought to economic development, but in the direction of equality and human justice. What was hitherto portrayed as progress has only resulted in the total destruction of the economy; a limited social class profited from it to get rich and increase its purchasing power while the vast majority saw their standard of living considerably reduced.

That policy was disastrous for the environment, with nuclear projects disregarding vital safety measures, a disproportionate road network, useless dams, the destruction of traditional agriculture and irrigation resulting in the impoverishment of cultivable land.

Therefore, real development of the Iranian economy requires measures to remedy the destructive effects of the Pahlavi regime under which all means of production, from assembly lines to imports, were planned for the sole benefit of a few corrupt people. We must first study what should be produced, why, by whom and for whom with a view to meeting the people's needs in a human and popular way, avoiding waste which only profits the multinationals.

We must curb the rise of assembly-line industries and replace them by real production, avoiding the growth of a consumer economy which brings poverty to the people. Mineral resources will be moderately exploited with a view to protecting future generations. A revision of nuclear contracts is vital to prevent Iran from becoming a garbage can.

On the other hand, we must create industry which will serve the people and must produce collective and public means of transport, and only later manufacture private vehicles and so forth.

Agriculture has been so badly damaged that we have become importers. The agricultural system must be reviewed in a serious and scientific manner and the results of bad irrigation systems must be quickly removed. In that way we will be able to conserve the remaining water supplies and exploit all available cultivable land. We will restore pastureland and redevelop stockbreeding in order to end imports of agricultural products.

We have just outlined some of the essential policies which the future Islamic government will follow. Everybody knows that the superpowers supported the Pahlavi regime, but also that the Iranian people are totally opposed to that regime.

Throughout history oppressed peoples have appealed to liberals, and in Islamic history that is what Husayn did on 'Ashura day. That appear is not limited to a single moment in history; it is intended for all humanity in all ages. Now, at this critical point in their history, the Iranian people are again launching that appeal to all liberals in the world.

AYATOLLAH SHIRAZI WILLING TO ACCEPT ARMED STRUGGLE

LD011025 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Feb 79 pp 1, 3 LD

[Jean Gueyras dispatch: "Ayatollah Khomeyni's Return"]

[Excerpt] Tehran--Seated crosslegged in one of the tiny rooms of the mosque, the Venerable Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi of Qom, a close companion of Ayatollah Khomeyni, answered our questions with brutal frankness:

[Question] Was there an agreement between Bazargan, Beheshti and Motahhari and Bakhtiar's entourage regarding the prime minister's abortive visit to Paris?

[Answer] No, one cannot talk of an agreement. There were merely some proposals, which were immediately rejected by Khomeyni, who takes the view that he cannot recognize the head of an illegal government. We have no confidence in Bakhtiar, and we believe that his real aim is to win time so as to insure the shah's return to the throne sooner or later. Any agreement with him would therefore be tantamount to betraying the revolution.

[Question] On his return to Tehran, will the ayatollah agree to a meeting with Mr Bakhitar?

[Answer] Yes, but only on the express condition that he has previously resigned from his post as prime minister.

[Question] What will be the ayatollah's first step after his return to Tehran?

[Answer] He will set up a revolutionary council which will be instructed to organize quickly a referendum on the Islamic republic. I do not think there is any need to form a provisonal government. The revolutionary council will suffice to effect the transition.

[Question] And what if Bakhtiar does not retire from the scene?

[Answer] We will make him leave. Do not forget that his government has no popular basis and is merely a superficial envelope lacking any real content. His ministers are not accepted by the people and cannot even get into their ministries. The strikes continue and will intensify. They are bringing the country's political and economic life to a complete standstill, and the ruling cabinet is increasingly isolated.

[Question] Do you expect to force his departure solely by peaceful means.

[Answer] Yes, but if he resists, his downfall will be brought about by other methods.

[Question] What methods?

[Answer] We have always favored a peaceful revolution. But if we observe that these methods are not bringing satisfactory results, we will resort to armed struggle, which some people are already demanding.

[Question] Do you not fear a military coup if that happens?

[Answer] That eventuality cannot be ruled out, but it will only serve to intensify the armed struggle. In any event we know that the army is deeply divided. Already a large section of the air force and navy has proclaimed its solidarity with the Islamic republic. And the ground forces are not as reliable as some people claim. The youngest officers sympathize with our Islamic cause. The soldiers who are firing against the population are members of the imperial guard and the special military police forces trained to deal with riots.

[Interviewer] Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi does not doubt the outcome of the battle for a moment. He believes that the people, mobilized for the struggle, are "invincible."

SOVIET 'DESIGNS' SEEN BEHIND KIANURI TUDEH APPOINTMENT

LD311257 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Jan 79 p 2 LD

[Article by former Iranian minister and Tudeh Party 'leader' Fereydun Keshavarz: "Any Division Is Tantamount to Betrayal"]

[Text] The Iranian people are tragically alone--having only their bare chests to set against submachine guns and sacrificing their best children for the cause of freedom. They can only rely on themselves to face the twofold danger threatening them. On the one hand: a formidable repressive apparatus organized throughout Iranian territory and supported by the United States whose President Carter did not hesitate to state 1 year ago that there was no man in the whole world for whom he felt more friendly feelings and to whom he was more grateful than the shah.

And on the other: the Soviet Union. It maintained excellent relations with the shah's regime, but it is obvious that the Iranian people's movement very soon made it change its attitude and that it is trying to take advantage of the changes now taking place.

The leadership of the Tudeh Party in exile represents a weapon of considerable importance in Soviet policy. The Tudeh Party was the only party in Iran which could rightly call itself a party. It was the only party with a mass organization throughout the country at its disposal. Since I was one of its leaders, I believe I have a duty to recall certain facts of special importance (for more details see the interview which I gave to Mr Shahrokh Vaziri and which he included in his book "Oil and Power in Iran" published by Paintanida in Lausanne.

The party executive, which has resided first in Moscow and later in Leipzig for the past 20 years, includes people who betrayed the Iranian people in 1953 by opposing Dr Mossadeq and helping--in practice--the shah and the Americans to destroy the people's movement. The name of the man who was at that time one of the party's leaders, who helped to organize an attempt on the shah's life (on 4 February 1949) without informing the Central Committee--an attempt which resulted in a ban on the party and put an end to its legal activities--the name of the man who paralyzed the party apparatus on the morning of the coup against Dr Mossadeq on 19 August 1953, the name of that man is Kianuri. A few days ago he became Tudeh Party secretary general. He is an "unconditional" support of the Soviet regime and he has confessed to his crimes against the Tudeh Party and the Iranian people to the Central Committee in Moscow. His promotion to the post of secretary general is an indication of the Soviet Union's designs.

Cases of intervention by both superpowers have been innumerable. Who can feel sure that Iran is not running the risk of being partitioned--Kordestan and Azarbayjan on the one hand and Khuzestan and the oil provinces on the other? Who could state that there is no American-Soviet agreement to restore "stability?" and that there is no strategy aimed at creating trouble on the borders to justify intervention by the army with this end in mind?

Is it not clear that, whatever the scenario, the adventurerer who has become Tudeh Party secretary general would have a role to play? The party Central Committee has recently launched an appeal in support of "armed struggle." In a situation where an entire people--men, whomen and children--confront with bare hands an overequipped and overtrained 300,000-man army commanded by reactionary generals, this is an obvious provocation.

In their unequal struggle against the dictatorship which is crumbling and the dictatorship which is in danger of being created, the Iranian people need all their strength. As Ayatollah Khomeyni has said, the shah's departure is only the end of the first state of the struggle. It is vital for everyone to be united. Any split in this necesarry solidarity is a betrayal of the liberation struggle. Tudeh Party members therefore have a duty to denounce their exiled leaders' unspeakable designs. Until the monarchy is abolished and the republic effectively installed; until the state institutions are either quite simply destroyed, or in other cases, purged of the former regimes corrupt agents; until all the freedoms and fundamental rights listed in the UN Declaration on Human Rights are completely established in Iran, the Iranian people will need all their active forces: Any division in the ranks of the fighting people is a betrayal and must be pubished by the people.

NVOI HITS U.S. 'PLOTTING' IN IRAN, CALLS FOR VIGILANCE

TA312125 [Editorial Report] The National Voice of Iran [Clandestine] in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 26 January comments on U.S. involvement in Iran's internal affairs "with the help of SAVAK."

The radio says: "The fugitive shah's departure is the first victory of the people's struggle. The people of Iran want an end to the monarchy and the Pahlavi dynasty. They long for political and religious freedom. They want the establishment of a national government with a new constitution and they will continue their struggle to obtain these goals. Death to the traitor shah! Death to the monarchy! In order to become free the people of Iran have sacrificed thousands and thousands of lives and are bravely continuing their revolutionary struggles."

The radio goes on to say that the shah and his supporters transferred thousands of dollars to the United States before leaving the country. In addition, American advisers in Iran are blamed for "plotting" against Iran in their search for a formula "to stop the people's struggle for freedom."

The radio says: "The people of Iran must be alert and vigilant, watching out for the poisonous snake as it twists and turns while seeking an opportune moment to attack the people of Iran with its poison which it will utilize to the last drop." The radio adds: "People of Iran, be vigilant and alert. We must support our soldiers and brothers and watch out for various bloodthirsty imperialists."

In conclusion the radio points out how during the demonstrations the people embraced their "military children" and congratulated them. SAVAK is blamed for causing trouble among the military and the people are again urged to be alert and be prepared in order to be victorious in their struggle.

NVOI SCORES BAKHTIAR POLICY, U.S.-PRC 'COOPERATION'

TA301422 [Editorial Report TA] National Voice of Iran [Clandestine] in Azerbaijani at 1745 GMT on 29 January first carries a commentary scoring Bakhtiar's policies and attitude toward the peoples. The commentary quotes Khomeyni's Paris statement that he would receive Bakhtiar only if he resigned. It recalls that Bakhtiar had said that Khomeyni had agreed to meet him and adds: "His Holiness Khomeyni's denial clearly shows that Bakhtiar's claim was completely unfounded and a lie."

The commentary then says that Bakhtiar tries to give the impression that he is a champion of freedom and democracy. It says: "The fact is that Bakhtiar has claimed that millions of Iranians who have been demonstrating do not yet want freedom because they are in a confused state.

"He also said that a people who over the years have become used to a despotic regime cannot easily support a democratic regime. When one compares these remarks with the nonsensical remarks made by his benefactor, the shah, one observes that Bakhtiar's line of thought is similar to that of the ousted shah. Both believe that people are incapable of (?maintaining) freedom and must be led by a despotic ruler, by a dictator, and that freedom and democracy must be granted gradually. In the absence of the shah, who has fled the country, this task is now being fulfilled by Mr Bakhtiar." "Mr Bakhtiar, who claims that he will not allow the revival of the dictatorship that has collapsed, is himself acting in a manner harsher and more arrogant than any dictator. And this at a time when his position is so uncertain.

"When one asks Bakhtiar why force is used against demonstrators, he says that no blood would have been shed if the gendarmerie headquarters had not been attacked. One cannot justify such crimes by making such stupid statements. Bakhtiar considers himself a legitimate prime minister. Why? Because the Majlis, which was set up by the shah and SAVAK, has given him a vote of confidence, Majlis which, before occupying the prime minister's chair, Bakhtiar considered dissolving as the primary condition of achieving freedom in the country.

"In sum, the Iranian nation is reacting positively to the appeal of its religious and national leaders that it must be freed from its historic enslavement, and it will continue its holy struggle until the imperial regime is completely destroyed and a national republic as willed by the people is established."

The radio then carries another commentary which says: "Dear compatriots, in this first phase of the revolutionary movement in our country there is a need to establish revolutionary councils and committees. The reactionary imperial regime and its supporter imperialism have no intention of abandoning their domination and allowing the Iranian people to exercise their legitimate and inalienable right to determine their own destiny." Millions of people have been demonstrating in the streets for freedom and independence. "This shows that the Iranian nation will no longer accept the restoration of the enslavement regime. The Iranian nation wants to be freed from imperialist subjugation and the reactionary imperial suzerainty and to be free to determine the type of administration the country should have. The popular forces have made successful strides toward achieving freedom and democracy and setting up a democratic and national government." The ruling regime's use of the police and military against the people has failed to crush the people's struggle. "The struggle must be strengthened in order to further expand the people's resistance. This requires the establishment of revolutionary councils and committees."

The radio then carries two very poorly heard commentaries. The first, after stressing that "the Iranian nation wants the abolition of the imperial regime and the proclamation of a republic, and has been making mass sacrifices for this cause," criticizes the activities of the U.S. and PRC envoys in Iran. The commentary says: "The Chinese ambassador, in cooperation with the U.S. ambassador, has been acting against our nation and Iranian revolution. The Chinese Embassy, like the U.S. Embassy, is opposed to the struggle being waged by the Iranian nation against the imperial regime and for the establishment of a republic in the country. The Chinese ambassador in Tehran disregards the events taking place in the country. The Maoist envoy is in constant touch and constantly exchanges views with the U.S. ambassador in a bid (?to sustain) the shah's bloodshedding regime."

The second commentary scores Bakhtiar for "cooperating with the Americans" and says that "he will continue to buy arms from the Americans." It says: "Ten thousand U.S. military advisers and spies are busy in our country. The U.S. military delegation which supposedly arrived in Iran for a short time is still extensively active in our country under General Huyser's direction. Huyser is constantly in touch with pro-shah elements and is preparing a military coup just in case." The United States does not care about the Iranian nation; it only thinks of its own interests and of selling arms to Iran. "It is vitally important for all national and progressive forces and religious leaders opposed to the imperial regime to act in unity and to maintain vigilance against the shah's clique and its U.S. masters."

NVOI SCORES BAKHTIAR 'HYPOCRISY', URGES END TO REGIME

TA311825 [Editorial Report TA) National Voice of Iran [Clandestine] in Azerbaijani at 1730 GMT on 30 January first carries a report on an interview Khomeyni granted to Monte Carlo Radio. The report says that in the interview, which was broadcast on (?28) January, Khomeyni said that the proposed "Islamic republic will restore the state's dignity and serve the people's interests. All political parties will be free to operate." The report says: "His Holiness Ayatollah Khomeyni also said that he has no intention of becoming the head of state. His holiness said he will only guide and supervise the state's activities." "A national army rid of foreign influence and serving national interests will be set up." "His holiness demanded Bakhtiar's resignation. He also called on the Iranian nation to maintain its unity and to continue the struggle."

The radio then carries another commentary scoring Bakhtiar. It says: "If Bakhtiar had been a patriot he would not have opposed the people's demonstrations in Tehran and other cities. Through his actions he has exposed himself as the lackey of reaction at home and of exploitative forces abroad. Bakhtiar has served our nation's ruthless enemies." "The aim of Bakhtiar and his supporters is to intimidate the popular forces, weaken the regime's opponents and prepare the ground for the shah's return to Iran." "Bakhtiar's hypocrisy must be exposed."

The commentary then refers to Khomeyni's intentions as declared in "a statement" and says: "His Holiness Ayatollah Khomeyni has said he intends to establish a Majlis of deputies through free elections." "This Majlis will prepare and adopt a democratic constitution for an independent republic. After this is done; that is, after a constitution is prepared and the people elect their representatives and a president is elected, the provisional government will be replaced by a permanent one. On the foreign policy issue, His Holiness Khomeyni said that the aim of foreign policy will be to protect Iran's national interests, and no decision which runs counter to our independence, freedom and national interests will be adopted."

In this context the commentary scores the shah's foreign policy and says: "The entire world has clearly observed the most flagrant interference in Iran's internal affairs by the United States. Armed with U.S. weapons the shah's troops attacked the people. Intervention is being effected by means of U.S. advisers, who control the arms of the Iranian Armed Forces. General Huyser is the head of all those advisers and it was he who gave the order for the unarmed Iranian people to be fired upon.

"The bloody events which have been occurring have openly demonstrated that the nation does not support the shah's regime. This regime, which is only supported by the American advisers and the reactionary commanders, must be overthrown and replaced by a regime which will secure the Iranian nation's interests. Only through the destruction of this rotten regime can the country win its freedom and national independence and achieve social progress."

It its second broadcast at 1815 GMT on 30 January, the radio carries two poorly heard commentaries. The first scores Bakhtiar for acting in a "hypocritical way" regarding Khomeyni's impending return to Iran. The commentary says that Bakhtiar first said that Khomeyni could return, but when Khomeyni's return approached, all Iranian airports were declared closed. This occurred several times. The commentary says: "Bakhtiar was appointed by the shah on the recommendation of the U.S. circles and the CIA and Pentagon in order to create the conditions for the United States to maintain its strategic and economic interests. Now Mr Bakhtiar is cooperating with Pentagon and CIA officials and with the shah's regime's dark forces in the preparation of a (?coup). At the same time, millions of Iranians have been chanting: Death to Bakhtiar! Death to the ousted shah! Death to the (?Regency Council)! Americans, get out of our country and go to hell! All this is not coincidental."

The second commentary expresses its trust in the country's "patriotic soliders" and says that "they support the people's current struggle." The commentary concludes: "A salute to those soldiers, NCO's and officers, and especially to Iran's Air Force personnel who have been supporting the people and are prepared to make every sacrifice for the realization of the people's national aspirations."

AFGHANISTAN

KABUL RADIO: COUNTRY IS NOT A COLONY OF USSR

LDT301656 Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Nothing Can Stand Against Our Revolution"]

[Excerpts] Our great leader, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, while talking to the officers of the (Bagram) garrison in the House of the People on Monday said: The Muslim-looking Farrangis are accusing us that Afghanistan is a colony of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and we are under influence of the USSR. But I declare to all toiling Muslims of Afghanistan that the independence and integrity of this land are safeguarded in the fullest sense of the word and will be protected.

[Words indistinct] We would like to mention here that these Muslim-looking Farrangis, (?whoever) they may be, are not Afghans but the enemies of the people of Afghanistan and against the lofty objectives of our Khalqi regime. They are antinational and antipeople wherever they are in the Islamic world. They are known as the Ekhwani (Muslamin) or Ekhwani Shayatin. [Passage indistinct] as the Muslim-looking Farrangis and treacherous Ekhwanis have lost their vested interests in this country as a result of the establishment of a lofty progressive Khalqi regime the [words indistinct] unfounded charges against our regime and (?righteous) leaders. Furthermore, as our beloved leader said, our regime not only does not and will not accept the (?rule) of anybody, but also rejects it totally. The hands of the exploiters and the enemies of the people have completely [word indistinct] from our [word indistinct] and people. That is why they [words indistinct] reactionaries and the treacherous Khwanis, the spies of colonialists and imperialism, are accusing us of being under the influence of this or that, or charging us that we are against religion, etc.

The very [word indistinct] of imperialistic circles and international reaction should know that these accusations and charges are all hollow and [word indistinct] in the fullest sense of the word. The people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are closely watching and evaluating the actions and deeds of our Khalqi regime. They know that this regime is totally for the people's welfare. They see that whatever this lofty, progressive regime (?is doing) is completely in line with the objectives of the toiling people of this country. (?Thus), as our popular leader said, these propaganda [as heard] are (?standing down) against the waves of our revolution. They never last but break down against the might of the revolution and (?determination).

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM INDIAN COOPERATION TALKS

LDT301702 Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Summary] A delegation led by deputy minister of planning, Fateh Mohammad Karim, returned to Kabul yesterday from India.

"The chief of the Afghan delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the delegation of the Republic of India began at the Indian Ministry of External Affairs on 11 January and continued in a [word indistinct] warm and cordial atmosphere for a week.

"At the end of the talks the leaders of the two delegations signed a memorandum on technical and economic cooperation between the two countries. According to this memorandum, the Government of India will cooperate in the sectors of public health, education, higher education, mines and industries, water and power and agriculture (?as well) as by training Afghan personnel in India and sending experts to Afghanistan as needed by (?his) ministry.

"The Indian delegation at the talks was headed by His Excellency Mehta, the deputy minister of the Indian Ministry of external affairs.

"The Afghan delegation during its stay in India also met the Indian ministers of external affairs, and mines and industries and discussed with them the expansion of technical and economic cooperation between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of India. The Afghan delegation expressed its appreciation for the warm hospitality of the Indian Government during its stay in India."

INDIA

CPI URGES RECOGNITION OF NEW CAMBODIAN GOVERNMENT

BK311300 Hong Kong AFP in English 1223 GMT 31 Jan 79 BK

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 31 Jan (AFP)--The Communist Party of India (pro Moscow) today urged the government to grant "immediate" recognition to the new Kampuchean government.

A press release issued from the party office here also called upon all party units in the country to observe February 7 as "recognise the Kampuchean government day" by holding meetings and demonstrations and to carry on a sustained campaign in cooperation with all other left and democratic forces in favour of this demand. The CPI alleged that stalling the issue of recognition to the new government was done under pressure from the U.S. and China.

Cambodian Government Sends Message

BK010304 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Feb 79 BK

[Text] An official spokesman has confirmed that the government of India has received a communication from the new regime in Kampuchea. It was handed over to the Indian ambassador in Hanoi and is now under the consideration of the government. The spokesman clarified that the only criterion for the recognition of any government is that it should be in effective control of the administration.

[Delhi Domestic Service in English at 1230 GMT on 31 January notes that in "answering a question about Kampuchea, Mr Desai said fighting must be over in that country and the government must be firmly established there before India could recognize the government."]

VAJPAYEE: GOVERNMENT HAD CONTACTS WITH KHOMEYNI

BK010742 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 1 Feb 79 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, has said that India had established contacts with the Ayatollah [Khomeyni], whose representatives visited this country recently.

In an interview to a Bombay weekly, he also revealed that Mr Desai had advised the shah of Iran to involve the people in the running of the government when he met him in Tehran on his way to London some time back.

VAJPAYEE SCORES S. AFRICA, RHODESIA AT NONALINED MEETING

BK311615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 31 Jan 79 BK

[Text] India has called upon the world community to take concrete action to pull down the racist minority regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia. The call was made by the external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, in his address at the ministerial session of the Coordinating Bureau of Nonalined Nations now being held in Maputo, Mozambique. He said there is no scope for (?paltry) measures and the time has come to replace declarations with implementation.

The AIR [All-India Radio] special correspondent, Harish Avasthy, covering the conference reports that Mr Vajpayee's address is a clear enunciation of India's stand on the twin issues of South Africa and Rhodesia and imposition of comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa. He said India unequivocally condemns the increasing instance of naked aggression being launched by the Salisbury regime against neighboring countries, like Zambia and Mozambique, who have consistently supported the liberation movement of their brethren inside Rhodesia.

Mr Vajpayee said India fully supports the adoption of a comprehensive mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

Referring to the Western powers, the external affairs minister asked them to translate their words into action by terminating all collaboration with the Pretoria regime. Mr Vajpayee said the completion of the process of decolonization brooks no further delay. He recalled the words of Lokmanya Tilok [noted Indian freedom fighter]: Freedom is our birthright. If it was so for the millions in Asia, so should it be for the people of southern Africa.

Others who spoke today included the Yugoslav foreign minister, Mr Josip Vrhovec, and the leader of the Patriotic Front, Mr Robert Mugabe. Delegates generally appealed for joint action by the group of nonalined nations to support the cause of freedom in southern Africa.

DESAI CONFIDENT PRC WILL SIGN NONPROLIFERATION TREATY

BK311530 Hong Kong AFP in English 1418 GMT 31 Jan 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 31 Jan (AFP)--Prime Minister Morarji Desai today expressed confidence that China would sign the non-proliferation treaty, according to the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency.

Mr. Desai, who was talking to the press at Bangalore, South India, asked where China would go when all the countries in the world had signed. "If the whole world has signed, China will have to sign," he remarked when asked to comment on the refusal of China to sign the non-proliferation treaty.

Asked whether he would approve of China's stand, Mr. Desai replied, "How can I approve of it?"

FERNANDES DISCUSSES VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA

BK310914 Delhi ISI in English 0934 GMT 31 Jan 79 BK

[Text] "I am very happy with the positive response our delegation received in Saudi Arabia and regard it as a major breakthrough in the economic and political relations between the two countries," said George Fernandes, industry minister, on arrival in New Delhi on 29 January after a 3-day visit to Saudi Arabia as a special emissary of Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

George Fernandes, who was the first minister to Saudi Arabia since the new government came into power, had a one and a half hour meeting with Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, first deputy prime minister and handed over to him a message from Morarji Desai. Fernandes also extended an invitation from president N. Sanjiva Reddy to King Khalid to visit India.

The discussion between Fernandes and the crown prince covered a wide range of international issues and matters of mutual interest in the economic and industrial fields. Recent developments in west Asia and the Middle East were also reviewed.

The minister of industry also had detailed discussions with his counterpart Dr Ghazi al-Qusaybi, minister of industry and electricity; Dr Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral resources; and the Saudi Arabian ministers of finance, communications, agriculture and commerce.

The Saudi Arabian Government expressed its satisfaction over the progress of the Wadi Jizan electrification project which is being executed by Bharat Heavy Electricals, Limited [BHEL]. It was agreed that BHEL would be invited to participate in the future programmes in this field, including expansion of the Jizan project. It was also agreed that there was a much wider scope for India's participation in joint ventures with Saudi Arabia, particularly in engineering and consumer industries and civil construction. A list of such industries has been indicated by the Saudi Arabian authorities and a large Saudi Arabian delegation will soon visit India for further discussion. The possibility of Indian consultancy and expertise in setting up a 200,000-tonne capacity ammonia-based fertiliser plant also came up for discussions.

It was agreed that Indian firms in the fields of consultancy and construction had a considerable role to play in the development programmes of Saudi Arabia and a list of such firms would be provided to the Saudi authorities so that they could be invited to participate in future tenders.

In agriculture and irrigation, Saudi Arabia is already involved in the Sri Sailam and Nagarjunasagar projects with assistance of $100 million from the Saudi Development Fund. The fund has also committed $30 million for the Koelkaro hydro project in Bihar. The Saudi authorities agreed to consider the delegation's request for increasing the assistance from the fund for this project.

A proposal for the Rajasthan Canal project, second phase, was also presented to the Saudi Development Fund authorities who assured Fernandes that they would continue to support agricultural and irrigation projects in India.

The Suadi Arabian authorities expressed their desire to import 40,000 tonnes of Basmati rice from India as well as meat, poultry and vegetables on a continuing basis. The minister of industry assured them of India's interest in these areas.

PAKISTAN

GOVERNMENT DENIES ALLOWING AFGHAN INSURGENTS BASES

BK311312 Hong Kong AFP in English 1259 GMT 31 Jan 79 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 31 Jan (AFP)--The Pakistani Government today denied giving Muslim refugees from Afghanistan permission to set up guerrilla training camps in Pakistan.

Afghan refugees fleeing from the pro-Soviet regime of Nur Mohammad Taraki had all been warned not to take part in guerrilla activities, a government spokesman told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. "Measures" would be taken against those who had not complied with this condition, he added.

The existence of guerrilla camps was revealed by Western journalists, including an AFP correspondent, who visited a camp at Warsak, about 20 km (12 miles) from Peshawar in north western Pakistan, on Monday [29 January]. They found about 300 educated young recruits under the command of an Afghan major who had deserted from the Afghan Army. The recruits were members of the Hezbi Islami movement which planned to eliminate the communists, free Afghanistan from Soviet domination and install an Islamic regime, they said. These recruits reportedly received military and political training.

The government had no intention of allowing the 25,000 Afghan refugees to use Pakistani territory as a base for attacks against Afghanistan, the spokesman said. The Afghan Government would be given all the necessary assurances should it ask for them, he added.

On Monday, Jezbi Islami leader Gulbuddin Ekmatiar told AFP that the Warsak camp was one of 12 camps training refugees in Pakistan along its border with Afghanistan.

Warsak, a partly converted military barracks, still had Pakistani troops standing guard on the installation, the AFP correspondent said. The government spokesman today said refugees had been put there to separate Afghan tribes following deaths in clashes between tribes.

Relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan, long embittered by a frontier dispute, had shown a marked improvement in recent months. High-level official visits had been arranged and trade links established, observers noted. Recently, Pakistan sold Afghanistan 30,000 tonnes of wheat.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES LAST VOLUME OF WHITE PAPER ON BHUTTO

BK291148 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 29 Jan 79 BK

[Text] The government today issued the last volume of the white paper showing how Mr Bhutto used the instruments of state power to browbeat, subdue and even eliminate his political opponents and critics. It is spread over 135 pages and has 36 annexes including photostat copies of notes, documents and directions.

The white paper gives an account of how the former prime minister misused the state agencies to serve his personal and political ends. The white paper says that contrary to its official functions, the prime minister's Secretariat had become deeply involved in the promotional and partisan activities of Mr Bhutto and his political party. When the elections drew near it was virtually converted into the super headquarters of the Peoples' Party.

Similarly, the establishments and Cabinet divisions were turned into partisan and politicized agencies.

The white paper says that the extensive powers given to the provincial governments under the 1973 constitution were nullified by the exercise of the authority by the former prime minister in all important matters.

It says that like other government agencies of the government, the Intelligence Bureau was also used by Mr Bhutto to consolidate his position and to harrass, intimidate and influence his political opponents and to press and coerce their families.

The white paper throws light on the misuse of FSF [Federation Security Force] as an instrument of spreading terror in the public and repression and browbeating against political parties.

The white paper deals also with methods used to silvence and suppress the dissenting opinion of people belonging almost to every segment of the society including politicians, intellectuals, students and workers.

Apart from murder, the white paper says that government machinery and state power were used extensively for the abduction or detention in wrongful confinement of political dissidents.

The white paper also revealed that elaborate dossiers were maintained by the Bhutto regime on political personalities. The single exception was, however, that of Mr Bhutto himself.

PRO-BHUTTO SUPPORTERS DEMONSTRATE IN KASHMIR

BK291708 Hong Kong AFP in English 1626 GMT 29 Jan 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 29 Jan (AFP)--Supporters of former Pakistan Premier Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto in Indian-held Kashmir observed a "Bhutto day" in the state's summer capital of Srinagar today.

The observance of the day was called for by the Jammu and Kashmir State Civil Liberties Council and Democratic Lawyers' Union of Srinagar, reports said.

The Bhutto supporters formed a procession to the local office of the UN observers (on the disputed possession of Kashmir between India and Pakistan) and burnt an effigy of Pakistan President Gen Ziaul haq, the reports said. There were no reports of incidents.